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PURPOSE OF IRISH TERRORISTS IS TO STOP SETTLEMENT

Increasing Wave of Terrorism Is Believed Due to Extremists' Wish to Prevent the Generally Desired Agreement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Sunday)—The wave of terrorism in Ireland is increasing in violence. Two further murders were reported yesterday. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that it is considered to be the view of the government that the object of these crimes, which are being committed by masked and secret gangs, is twofold, seeking on the one hand to terrorize the Irish executives, and on the other to inflame public opinion in England against any further concessions to Ireland.

The information available is to the effect that the great majority of Irish people, including Sinn Feiners, is anxious for a peaceful settlement, and the murder gangs wish to prevent this at all costs.

A minute inquiry is being made into the circumstances surrounding the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork. The police records, which are being thoroughly investigated and laid before the coroner's jury, explain satisfactorily all the movements of the police on the night in question.

Thomas McCurtain, who was assassinated, though an ardent Sinn Feiner, seems to have been very highly respected, and the opinion is hardening that the crime was committed by Sinn Feiners themselves for ulterior motives.

Arrests in Ireland

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist member of the House of Commons for the north division of Westmeath, was arrested today for the second time by the military and police.

Mr. Ginnell was previously arrested in 1917 for contempt of court, and on conviction was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He served the term at the jail in Dublin.

Philip Shanahan, Sinn Fein member of Parliament and prominent in local Sinn Fein activities, was arrested to-night.

Prisoners from various parts of Ireland have been arriving all day at Mountjoy jail. Heavy military guards accompanied them.

Ireland's "Grave Crisis"

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"The gravest crisis in the whole Irish history" is the description applied to the present situation by the Dublin correspondent of The Times, in reiterating that the country is fast drifting into anarchy.

"The Irish public views events with profound dismay," he says, "and is amazed and frightened at the government's failure to recognize the facts of the situation."

Public officials, it is said, live under the shadow of murder; some are unable to leave their houses day or night. Murder societies are completely organized and are aware of the movements of all officials, who on their part are equally cognizant of their dangers. Knowing that the sympathies of the telegraphers in the state service are largely with the conspirators, they dare not use the wires to transmit official information.

The news columns of the London morning papers are dominated by the Irish trouble; they give the greatest prominence to the murder of Alan Bell, presiding magistrate for the county of Dublin, while some treat the case of William O'Brien, a Dublin alderman, who is on hunger strike, as equally serious.

The Daily News denounces the treatment of O'Brien as "criminal lunacy," and, referring to Andrew Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons, imputes to him the same spirit as actuated Mr. Bell's murderers.

The Times also condemns the government's attitude toward O'Brien as calculated to inflame that body of Irish opinion, whereon, it says, the salvation of Ireland must ultimately depend. The newspaper declares itself forced to believe that the situation has passed entirely beyond the government's control, and thinks that Irishmen have begun to accept with sullen acquiescence open war on the government.

The Daily Chronicle and Morning Post, on the other hand, defend the treatment of O'Brien. They contend that the Sinn Fein has shown itself to be essentially a murder society, and, as O'Brien is a Sinn Feiner, they argue that he is involved in the murder conspiracy, which neither he nor the other leaders have ever denounced.

The Morning Post again calls attention to the failure of the administration to govern Ireland. It advocates stringent methods, and maintains that the position has now become such that Great Britain must either grant Ireland complete independence or reconquer her.

CONSULS AT CORONATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A telegram from Cairo states that according to a Damascus paper received there, the American, Persian and Italian consuls were present at the coronation of Emir Feisul as King of Syria.

SUMMER TIME BEGINS IN ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—In accordance with statutory "summer time," all clocks in Great Britain were advanced one hour at 2 o'clock this morning. The new time will end September 27.

SUCCESS OF LABOR PARTY DOUBTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"Conditions in the United States are so different from those in England that a Labor Party which expects to succeed here, in view of the progress made by the British Labor Party, will find itself greatly mistaken," said Matthew Woll, president of the Photo-Engravers International Union and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in reviewing the Labor Party movement in the United States.

"Great Britain is mostly industrial; the majority of the workers in the United States are agricultural," said Mr. Woll, in explanation of his conclusion, arrived at on the basis of a broad national experience. "The people of Great Britain are practically one people; here in the United States we are many peoples; a little world.

Racial Situation

England has not the racial situation to contend with which exists in the United States. The population is English; it speaks one language; it has one way of thinking; our population comes from every section of the world, bringing with it all of the national characteristics of the various homelands. It needs no detailed analysis to show that this creates a situation quite different politically from the situation in England.

"Distance in England is a matter of hours, while in the United States it is a matter of days. Industries in England are prone to gather in districts. In this country an industrial section may be occupied by a hundred industries. Many of the factors that operate toward Labor Party success in England are lacking in this country.

"There is much to be said also for the conviction which is held in the United States that indulgence in independent Labor political activity, of a partisan character, dissipates to a dangerous degree the interest of the workers in their economic organizations. The economic organization is, above all, the first need of the workers, and is the agency upon which they must rely for advancement in every fundamental particular.

Voting Strength

If there was nothing else to be said, the idea of a Labor Party in the United States is absurd on the face of its voting strength. If the organized workers represented in the American Federation of Labor were to cast their votes for a Labor Party candidate for President there would be cast some 3,000,000 votes, following for those who always neglect to vote, those who are disqualified by lack of legal residence, etc. The total vote for President in 1916 was 18,500,000. When 18,500,000 are voting how can 3,000,000 voters elect a candidate who depends upon those 3,000,000 voters alone.

On the other hand, 3,000,000 voters may easily constitute a balance of power capable of bringing success to one and defeat to another. A far smaller number than that constituted a balance of power in 1916.

"I do not think the national Labor Party will have any effect on the result of the coming election," continued Mr. Woll. "Its vote will be small.

Federation of Labor's Aims

Meantime the American Federation of Labor will continue with the nonpartisan policy it has laid down of endeavoring to defeat its enemies, and elect those who are friendly. It will not run into conflict with the Labor Party movement, because it will ignore that movement. Its aim will be not so much to elect men to office as to punish Labor's enemies who are in office, by preventing them from going back. If we can unseat a substantial number of congressmen who have taken a decided anti-Labor stand, we shall have reason to hope that congressmen, in general, will give more attention than they have given to Labor's point of view and to the welfare of the great masses of our people in general.

The Labor Party adopted in its beginning measures that could only hurt its prospects. It made a mistake in attacking the American Federation of Labor, for, in doing so, it attacked the economic organization of the workers which has brought them to the position they now occupy.

"Reverting to the British Labor Party," said Mr. Woll, in conclusion, "when they speak of what has been accomplished through it for the workers of Great Britain, wherein are the workers of Great Britain so much better off than are the workers of the United States? The proponents of Labor Party political action do not make this clear at all. Perhaps this is because they find it impossible. A Labor Party in the United States is a dream, and it is going to be recognized as such."

FRENCH DESIRE FOR BRITISH GOOD WILL

Premier's Plea for United Diplomatic Front—French Press Blames Mr. Barthou for His Criticism of British Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday)—News papers continue to blame Louis Barthou for what one of them calls his vehemence and bitter attack on England in the Chamber of Deputies. The speech of Alexander Millerand, pointing out the necessity for unity of the diplomatic front is generally indorsed.

"When Paris is threatened," he said, "London is no longer safe." On the Treaty he was as firm and frank as ever. There cannot be any weakening about the execution of its terms, although France does not desire to be vindictive, and when persuaded of the good faith of Germany, will readily consent to close economic collaboration.

France demands only justice, he said. She is magnanimous, but will not be a dupe. The most significant part of his statement was that in which he stated that France cannot wait for an indefinite period for decisions to be taken which are urgent.

He appealed to the Allies to hear him when he said that reparations were essential, and that the coal question was one of supreme importance.

The French policy toward Russia is similar to the policy of England and America, which favor trading with the Soviets. French opinion would consent to the Turks remaining in Constantinople, provided that the Straits are neutralized.

He further intimated that the Allies' demands for excuses and reparations in connection with the attacks on French officers in Germany have been postponed owing to the coup d'état, but will soon be presented.

The afternoon papers approve these declarations, which are sincere and not illusory, although quite friendly in tone toward the associated powers. Mr. Barthou's Criticism

Friday—The attack by Louis Barthou on British policy is in general deplored by the press. It is noted that, at the same moment as Mr. Barthou delivered his criticisms in the French Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Lloyd George delivered a speech expressing the utmost friendliness for France in the British Parliament.

Mr. Barthou had many hard things to say about the non-application of the Treaty which Germany is not disposed to execute. He particularly pointed out that all the odium of the alleged harshness toward Germany fell on France. Menacing notes were always signed by Mr. Clemenceau or Mr. Millerand, and conciliatory notes containing concessions by Mr. Lloyd George. It was not the French people who were eager about the surrender of war criminals, unless it was certain that the demand could be enforced.

Mr. Lloyd George promised their delivery at the British election.

The British authorities, in fact, asked for Admiral von Tirpitz and others, and yet the British Government urged modifications leaving France in an unbending position.

Question of French Security

He urged that if the French people were molested, punishment must be pressed for, with or without the support of the Allies. When he spoke of neglect to disarm Germany, and Germany's non-delivery of coal, there was an ironic cry of "Vive Clemenceau!"

Especially he regretted that France's security, in the shape of the British and American treaties, was not assured. England had gained in Africa and was safe in Europe. President Wilson had been silent about the liberty of the seas. He spoke of the crushing military service that France is obliged to endure.

With regard to Russia, other nations were making peace, and England was encouraging them and renewing commercial relations. He warned France not to be the last to pursue this new policy.

His tone with regard to England did not please the Chamber, but when Mr. Lédroquer and Mr. Millerand gave assurances of mutual friendship, Mr. Barthou heartily agreed that the sentiments of the two countries were admirable.

Financial Conference Planned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Three days' debate on foreign policy in the French Chamber of Deputies has strengthened the position of the government. A vote of confidence was passed by 518 to 70.

The Labor Party adopted in its beginning measures that could only hurt its prospects. It made a mistake in attacking the American Federation of Labor, for, in doing so, it attacked the economic organization of the workers which has brought them to the position they now occupy.

"Reverting to the British Labor Party," said Mr. Woll, in conclusion, "when they speak of what has been accomplished through it for the workers of Great Britain, wherein are the workers of Great Britain so much better off than are the workers of the United States? The proponents of Labor Party political action do not make this clear at all. Perhaps this is because they find it impossible. A Labor Party in the United States is a dream, and it is going to be recognized as such."

Maurice Barrès developed his program of drawing to France inhabitants of the Rhineland by economic and intellectual ties.

The intervention of Great Britain was the plea for fulfillment of the secret treaties passed between France and England respecting Syria. If France had been on the spot in time, Emir Feisul would not have gone out of the role which belonged to him.

He would not believe that England would deny her signature on these treaties. Mr. François Marsal announced that the financial situation was improving and would be satisfactory by July if production were not interfered with.

Syrian Question Discussed

PARIS, France (Saturday)—During the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Bellet, a deputy, recalled that 125 American Protestant bishops had declared they would never again shake a Frenchman's hand if France continued to take the blood-stained hand of the Turk. He declared that France could not leave the "victims of the Turk" under the domination of their persecutors.

Mr. Lenail, another deputy, vehemently denounced Emir Feisul, the recently proclaimed King of Syria, as menacing the independence of populations of whom France was the traditional protector.

Aristide Briand, a former Premier, intervened with a short speech with regard to Syria.

"If we were not in Syria and Cilicia, who would be there?" he asked. "These populations before the war begged Europe to relieve them from the Turkish yoke.

"If France victorious cannot free herself economically she will be defeated. To France, Cilicia means cotton and other riches. Emir Feisul would be in the right place as administrator under French control, but he has exceeded his rôle. Because he has been chosen by others than the French, a difficult task has been created for the Premier which his skill and good will will solve. If human difficulties arise between the Allies, when the government strongly presents its resolution, it is not England that will honor its signature."

LABOR TO OPPOSE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

British Trade Union Leader Takes Up Prime Minister's "Challenge" That Labor Aims at Overthrowing Capitalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A special conference of trade unionists and cooperatives was held in London on Saturday afternoon. The chairman stated that the Prime Minister had indicated that the forthcoming battle would be between the Coalition and Labor, and challenged Labor with the desire to overthrow the capitalist system.

Forces of the packers will be allowed to continue to carry in their refrigerator cars, which travel more rapidly and to far more points than transportation of the grocers can avail themselves of, is one of the principal questions raised by the grocers. Attorney Rynder argued on Saturday that the packers ought to continue to deal in poultry, eggs and butter and cheese, and to ship them as at present, both from a sound economic standpoint and from the standpoint of public interest.

Vested Rights Claimed

"The packers," he said, "have built up a comprehensive and efficient system, primarily for the distribution of meats; but in so doing they have necessarily established the exact facilities which are essential to the proper distribution of their dairy products. Such equipment includes cold-storage houses, refrigerator cars, branch selling houses with refrigerating equipment, and delivery trucks. It was long ago realized that the packers could use this same physical equipment and organization to the advantage of the producer and consumer in the handling of the dairy products.

"The net result is a greater volume of business for approximately the same overhead expense, thus reducing the unit selling costs, not only on the dairy products, but on the meats themselves."

Mr. Rynder said that the packers would show that out of each jobbing point the carriers have arranged special expedited service for the transportation of cars designed to carry the shipments of the wholesale grocers within their normal trade territory, and that these schedules are, within such territory, the same as the schedules for the movement of the packers' "peddler cars," and also that every peddler car rule in the United States has either been fixed or approved in a formal proceeding by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is noticeable in all existing disputes, including this meeting, that the clamor for higher wages is usually hedged about with precautions against any increased work being accomplished, and that demands for shorter hours and holidays are usually accompanied by stipulation against any loss of pay.

Miners' Demands Considered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—There is no change in the situation at the coal fields. The Premier summoned a meeting of the Cabinet this evening to consider the government's answer to the men's demands. The answer will be communicated to the executive of the Miners Federation at Downing Street tomorrow morning.

Tramway Workers' Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A crisis is being reached in the tram workers' dispute. Yesterday strike notices were sent out to expire on Saturday, unless an advance of 10s. weekly is conceded. This action occasioned considerable surprise as, when the industrial council adjourned until Tuesday next, it was stated that negotiations were being conducted with a sincere desire to reach an agreement.

There are apparently two difficulties. The first concerns the date from which any additional advance should operate. The second is due to the fact that even the workers' representatives realize that the financial position of the tramways makes it impossible to concede any advance, unless Parliament passes a bill permitting increased fares.

The joint industrial council was informed that the Ministry of Transport would promote the necessary bill after Easter.

It is generally hoped that some decision inducing a withdrawal of the strike notices will be reached at Tuesday's meeting.

PACKERS OPPOSE GROCERS' DEMANDS

Sharing of Refrigerator Car Privileges, They Contend, Would Interfere With Legitimate Trade Rightfully Theirs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The demands of the National Wholesale Grocers Association on the packers and the railroads would require the use of more than 50,000 additional refrigerator cars a year, and, in the case of Swift & Company alone, would necessitate the cutting down of the number of peddler car routes they now operate from 717 per week to 150 per week, so R. D. Rynder, attorney for Swift & Company, told Clyde B. Atchinson, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on Saturday in making the first packer opening statement here.

no difference whether this matériel be delivered or destroyed, and that they preferred to destroy it.

Statement by Premier

Thus far, however, no evidence has been obtained by the commission of any destruction of matériel by the Germans. Lists have been furnished, but it has been impossible to verify them up to this time, Mr. Millerand, the Premier, declared yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies.

In addition to her failure to take any steps to reduce the German armed force to 200,000 men, although the time limit expires in 13 days, as pointed out by Mr. Millerand, Germany has done little or nothing toward execution of about 36 clauses of the Treaty on which the limit has already expired.

The only provision, so far as France is concerned, that has been duly executed is that providing for the delivery of seeds for the spring planting in the devastated regions. It is admitted, however, that something has been done regarding some of the general provisions, such as reduction of military schools.

Restitution of factory equipment and other things taken from northern France has been in progress since the armistice, but is far from being completed. An inventory of the aeronautical matériel has been in progress, but no machines have been delivered and the emission of 100,000,000 francs in bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to reparations, has not yet been regulated.

Small Coal Deliveries

The delivery of submarines has only been partly executed, while nothing has been done regarding the delivery of arms and munitions or demobilization of the naval forces. Some of these questions, such as the emission of bonds, under consideration by the Reparations Commission require a great deal of negotiation, but it is held by the French that with regard to other matters the Germans have raised all sorts of difficulties with the object of gaining time, in the hope of evading fulfillment of them.

The point on which the French are declared to be most sensitive at this time is the non-delivery of coal as provided in the Peace Treaty. The Treaty fixed the maximum at 20,000,000 tons a year, but the Reparations Commission fixed the annual amount at 10,400,000 tons, on the basis of Germany's production in the month of December. Deliveries, however, fell from 300,000 to 150,000 tons monthly.

This is held to be good proof that it is Germany's intention to evade her obligations, as her ability to deliver 860,000 tons a month was determined by the Reparations Commission.

It is said in official circles that either the occupation of the Ruhr Valley by German troops or the organization of a separate government there would have as an ultimate effect, if it is not the direct object, further dodging of the execution of the Treaty terms.

Allies Not to Cross Rhine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Though the news from Germany is still serious, the situation is regarded here officially as less alarming than a week ago. It is believed in some quarters that General von Ludendorff was behind the scenes of the revolution, and would have taken the lead had it succeeded.

Allied troops will not cross the Rhine under any circumstances that can be foreseen at present, as both England and France are anxious to avoid any interference in a domestic dispute.

Fighting at Wesel

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Wesel's communication with the outside world having been cut off, the garrison there has sent an airplane to Berlin conveying information to the government regarding the situation, says the "Deutsche Zeitung."

The newspaper says the position in the town is unchanged. The workmen are making no attempts at attack, while the government troops have made successful sorties, inflicting heavy losses on the workers.

After a conference at Hagen the three Socialist parties' delegates have decided to send envoys to Wesel in an attempt to bring about a cessation of fighting there, according to the "Vossische Zeitung."

Armistice Proposed

DUSSELDORF, Germany (Saturday)—The executive committee announces that the Workmen's Conference has sent a message to Berlin proposing that the fighting throughout Germany should be discontinued, the workmen, however, retaining their arms. It is suggested that both sides withdraw, leaving a neutral zone. An agreement has not yet been concluded.

CITY OF 75,000 TO DO AWAY WITH PUMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Citizens of Saginaw, Michigan, have taken the deciding step toward a pure water supply by voting \$500,000 in bonds to start construction of a municipal water system. Saginaw, a prosperous city of 75,000, modern in every other way, has been the subject of wide comment over Michigan because of its antiquated water system. Private and "town" pumps have furnished the water for the community since it was first incorporated 75 years ago. Many of the wells in use today were used when the city was only a village in the woods. All homes are equipped with a bucket with which water is brought into houses from the nearest pump. The proposal for a municipal flowing system has been voted down a number of times. It was carried this time by the cooperation of the city's civic societies and clubs called together by Mayor Mercer.

PRESS ATTACK ON MR. CLEMENCEAU

Charges of Ruthless Suppression of Liberty of Press Are Made by the "Matin" of Paris Upon Former Premier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A sensational attack was delivered today on Mr. Clemenceau by the "Matin," the most influential of morning newspapers. Mr. Clemenceau is accused of inspiring criminal proceedings against the paper, and particularly its secretary, because it ventured to criticize his peace policy. Charges were trumped up, and after hanging over the newspaper since June last, have ignominiously collapsed. They began with the complaint of having improperly obtained releases from the army, and this furnished a pretext for examining the accounts minutely.

Experts find that a later charge of reselling spolit print paper without paying dues is so far unfounded that the "Matin" in order to make the most of print paper, sold what was useless to it at a loss of nearly 400,000 francs.

At any rate, nothing is left of the charges against the "Matin," but, in return, the "Matin" now speaks out about Mr. Clemenceau and his ministers. It attributes to Mr. Poincaré the statement that this was the most audacious attempt at political blackmail ever directed against the press.

The "Matin" took up the attitude that French peacemakers were antagonizing the small nations and preserving the unity of Germany, were neglecting to disarm Germany, were pursuing illogical war against Russia instead of attending to the economic restoration of France.

It is declared that the loan was being postponed, that the budget was not being balanced. It suggests that these criticisms were resented by Mr. Clemenceau. The censorship had conferred on him a sort of intellectual absolutism, and all objections seemed to him crime, all opposition a form of lèse-majesté. His "blind choler" had to find some substitute for the abolished censorship.

The "Matin" goes on, "To make opposition dangerous is a familiar proceeding of Mr. Clemenceau each time he is in power. When he does not govern, he conspires. When he governs he discovers plots."

After having succeeded in terrifying Parliament, it was of capital interest to terrify the press. He first attacked the 'Journal,' which criticized his opinions.

"From that was born the idea of replacing military censorship by military prosecutions. One can always find a dishonest man to make an accusation of dishonesty. He was found in the immediate entourage of Mr. Clemenceau."

There follows a long detailed history of the proceedings, which, according to the "Matin," were a mere pretext to discredit the "Journal" and give an opportunity of searching for some possible irregularity. Mr. Ignace, then Minister of Justice, is severely handled, but the chief interest of course is in the informal charges against Mr. Clemenceau, which produce a painful effect.

OFFICIALS COMMIT THEMSELVES TO JAIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday)—Representatives of the Latin Union, meeting in Paris, have definitely decided that French silver money can no longer be accepted as currency in Switzerland, nor Swiss silver money in France. This important measure is of course intended to prevent any further speculation and dishonest dealing in consequence of the difference in value between the silver franc and paper money. Traffic in silver coins and their melting down will be prevented by other regulations.

"We want to see how the 'wheels go round' at the institution. We want to make improvements in the conduct of the institution, and the only way possible is to endeavor to get the prisoners' viewpoint. We want to try as much as possible to humanize the relations between the welfare department and men and women who by circumstances and other conditions go wrong."

There are at present 470 inmates in the institution. It is the director's idea also to arrange for employment for all in order that their time may not be wasted. It is proposed that remuneration shall be provided for all such labor.

MARINES LAND IN CHINA TO QUELL RIOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Department has received a report on the landing of marines at Kukiang, China, on March 13, to the effect that they were sent from the U. S. S. Samar and the U. S. S. El Cano, at the request of the British Consul, to quell rioting between coolies and the police of the British concession. It was said that the landing force restored order and returned after about two hours ashore.

The State Department had on Saturday received no information on the affair, and had asked the United States Consul at Hangchow to investigate.

PLANS MADE FOR WOMEN'S VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

RICHMOND, Virginia—Governor Davis has signed the bill providing machinery for women to vote in the presidential election. If the Anthony amendment is ratified by a majority of the states. All women, if they get the

ballot under the federal law, will be "new voters" and can qualify at any time before the election. This is merely a precautionary method for regulating the ballot, as it was believed by many that if the amendment is finally adopted it would serve to vest women with the vote, regardless of the state qualifications.

CUBA RESTORES SUSPENDED RIGHTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Constitutional guarantees in Cuba, which were suspended by order of the President of that Republic, have been restored by a law passed by the Cuban Congress and signed by the President of Cuba, the State Department of the United States is informed.

The guarantees were suspended because it vented to criticize his peace policy. Charges were trumped up, and after hanging over the newspaper since June last, have ignominiously collapsed. They began with the complaint of having improperly obtained releases from the army, and this furnished a pretext for examining the accounts minutely.

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REPORT ON DRAINAGE PROJECT IS APPROVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The final report on the great drainage project for Weber County, Utah, which is proposed to reclaim 57,000 acres of land at an approximate cost of \$1,750,000, has been approved by Dr. Samuel Fortier of Berkeley, California, head of western government drainage work. It was prepared by R. A. Hart of Salt Lake City, senior drainage engineer for the western division, and S. G. Margeris, drainage engineer for the Utah Agricultural College. It is to be printed at once and will be distributed to all the water users in Weber County within the proposed drainage district. If the findings are accepted by the land owners they will vote to create the district, which will be one of the largest single drainage districts in the United States.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN EGYPT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MONCTON, New Brunswick—in the course of a recent address before the Moncton Canadian Club on "Obstacles to an Anglo-American Entente" the Hon. Benjamin Russell, formerly a member of the House of Commons at Ottawa and now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, dwelt upon the importance of an enduring entente between the two great national branches of the English-speaking race, quoting in support of his own words utterances made by Lord Finlay, the English jurist, and Elihu Root. Passing to the consideration of obstacles standing in the way of such an enduring entente, Mr. Jas-

PEACE RESOLUTION WILL BE PROPOSED

House of Representatives to Take the Initiative—Attitude of President Wilson Toward Such Legislation Not Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As long as wars are continuing, the United States, although not a direct participant is, with all the rest of the world, an indirect victim. Technically the United States is still at war with Germany. The treaty has no chance at all of being ratified, at least

something must be done, it is conceded, and the plan now is to introduce in Congress this week a resolution declaring that peace exists between the United States and Germany.

This, the Republican leaders say, will be adopted and sent to the President before the middle of April, which is making great speed in comparison with the tedious travels of the Peace Treaty.

The resolution is being drafted by the House Foreign Affairs Committee, which was asked by the Republican Senate leaders to take the first steps toward establishing peace, because there were wide differences of opinion among House leaders as to the form which the resolution should take in the Senate there is substantial agreement on the subject.

Policy May Be Outlined

The committee will report a resolution repealing the declaration of war with Germany, and, at the same time, repealing war legislation. In the Senate an effort will be made to include declaration of policy, such as Irving L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, introduced in the closing hours of consideration of the Treaty, assuring Europe that the United States

would help preserve peace in Europe.

It is not believed by the Republican leaders that the President will sign this resolution when it reaches him. If he vetoes it, the country will remain in a technical state of war. Efforts to determine what is the President's attitude have proved fruitless. It is as much a matter of conjecture on the part of the Administration senators as on the part of the Republican senators. Several reports as to the President's intentions have been published, but they have been followed by denials from the White House.

Not a Campaign Issue

"The Treaty will not be made an issue in the campaign," declared Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas. "The President had so large a part in defeating the Treaty that he cannot well make it an issue before the country. Party lines were interwoven in the Treaty fight, Republicans and Democrats breaking away from their leaders. Others were held in line by the President against their will. The President's party does not follow

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Treaty Revision Advised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Revision of the Treaty of Versailles in the interests of Great Britain, France and Italy, as well as Germany, and the limiting of Germany's indemnity in accordance with her ability to pay, were advocated by Paul D. Cravath, legal adviser to the United States Treasury Finance Commission in Europe, speaking on Saturday at the luncheon of the League For Free Nations Association. Mr. Cravath urged that the United States become a party to the Treaty and a member of the League of Nations, thus winning representation on the Reparations Commission, in order to help bring about revision of the Treaty, the terms of which, he felt, were likely to drive Germany to despair and revolution. His speech was ponderous and unconvincing, whereas Mr. Lloyd George hurried a series of high explosives into the Asquithian camp and greatly cheered his followers by the destruction occasioned thereby.

Summing up, the probability is that Mr. Lloyd George's position is slightly strengthened as a result of the luncheon fight.

WAGE PAYMENT BILL PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—The New Jersey Legislature has passed a measure requiring the payment within 24 hours of wages due a discharged employee. The bill is an important one in New Jersey and will affect thousands of employees. Formerly manufacturers discharged employees and compelled them to wait a week or two for their wages.

TRACTORS HAVE LARGE SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—at the close of the first annual Mississippi Valley Exposition, it was announced that during the 13 days, more than \$1,000,000 in sales resulted. One tractor company announced a total sale of \$250,000. Several states and a number

tice Russell argued that the severance of the American colonies from England in the eighteenth century could have been effected without ill-feeling had the English statesmanship of that time been as enlightened as it is at the present day. Responsibility for the perpetuation of bitter feeling rested, Mr. Justice Russell said, on both sides of the border line between the Dominion and the Republic. On the one



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

London's Proposed New Street

Admirers of that adventurous philosopher, Mr. Pickwick, who would still see what remains of the Golden Cross Hotel, where he is described as having encountered the hackney coachman and been rescued from trouble by Mr. Jingle, will have to make their pilgrimages to London before the new plan for a new traffic route between Piccadilly, Regent Street, and the Strand removes a number of historic landmarks. A new outlet, says the London correspondent of the New York Times, is needed across the Thames, a new street necessary, and if the plan proposed by John Murray, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., as well as surveyor to the Crown Estates in London, is carried out, much that now stands as a picturesque reminder of the eighteenth century city will vanish. Among the houses that will be torn down is the one in which Benjamin Franklin lived in 1771. Villiers and Buckingham streets will be obliterated, both named for the dukes of Buckingham, and with this change will disappear the birthplace of Lord Bacon and the spot where Peter the Great once lodged, as well as that where Samuel Pepys had his dwelling. John Robert, James, and William streets, built and named by the brothers Adam on vast arches that raised them to the level of the Strand a century and a half ago, will disappear; and so will the York Stairs, or Water Gate, designed by Inigo Jones, at the bottom of Buckingham Street. The "Imperial Way," as the new thoroughfare is called, is perhaps only a preliminary proposal, for it has not been officially approved. Even if not carried out, it foreshadows an eventual change in the locality of Charing Cross that will obliterate eighteenth century reminders, to provide necessary facilities for the traffic of the twentieth century.

Saint-Cloud

Slowly, very slowly, a few navvies are removing the traces of military works from the old park of Saint-Cloud. The broad walk from Saint-Cloud to Sèvres shows dire signs of the rough usage to which military encampment and transport necessities expose a place. Saint-Cloud had its full share of these inevitable war-time visitations. It first served as an important munition depot, then as a cavalry ground, and next harbored an army sawmill which furnished wood for the trenches. All these installations required transport facilities which included the laying of railway and tramway lines. And thus the old peaceful park shows the scars of war, the defacement of long ill-usage; even the old gate at the Sèvres end has disappeared in the vortex of the last few years. But better days have come and if only the authorities will put more men on to the work, the coming of spring should see some betterment, some progress toward the restoration of this dignified and peaceful retreat, making room once more for its many and pervading memories.

Fashions in Opopo

"Fashion is a fickle fool," might be the pro-word for a fashion column in any up-to-date journal, dealing with such things, whether the journal is issued from Europe, Asia, Africa, America, or Australia. In every continent there will be found great similarity of taste, though expressed in various ways. An Englishman writing from Opopo describes some of the customs of the natives of Nigeria and the class of goods they patronize. The cloth mostly in vogue is cotton with some weird patterns upon it. A favorite design is one with a huge clock about two feet in diameter; another has the alphabet printed all over it, another has blotches as though four ink-wells, each containing different colors in ink, had been split over it. Painting the face is still in vogue and a blue vegetable dye is used for this purpose. All kinds of designs may be used, but symmetrical patterns are most usual. The writer deplores the lack of taste, but then what is taste? Not so long ago the golden faces in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" had a decided success, and the pictures on the walls of our exhibitions seem no more weird to the general public than the clock pattern of the Nigerian cloth.

Italy, Japan, and Pearl Buttons

The seven button factories of Italy are apprehensive that the button manufacturers of Japan will hold and more than hold the business in mother-of-pearl buttons that they built up in Italy during the war; and because of that apprehension it is by no means impossible that Italy will

more or less abandon the button and develop a new industry in making other and more beautifully worked articles out of mother-of-pearl. The line of least resistance is suggested by the decorative work already done in Torre del Greco, which has won a fame of its own by making cameos, fan-holders, necklaces and other ornamental things from the waste and cuttings which the button factories have been accustomed to dispose of by sale to the Torre del Greco workmen, artists, and craftsmen. Torre del Greco, to be sure, has been best known for its delicate work in coral, but coral has been difficult of late to obtain, and mother-of-pearl offers another material. Before the war Italy was getting her material for buttons from the Dahallah Archipelago, the Italian colony of Eritrea, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and the waters of the Mississippi in the United States, imported normally something like 4,000,000 pounds of mother-of-pearl shell a year, and made something over 400,000,000 buttons. When war lowered the supply of material to a fraction of what it had been, it also stopped the importation of buttons from Central Europe, and allowed the seven button factories to dream of getting complete and permanent control of the home market, with something over for exportation. But no sooner was the armistice signed than a low-priced Japanese button made its appearance, and now the dream apparently is not to be realized. Fortunately, buttons are not everything, even to a button factory, and if it really turns from buttons to beauty the Italian industry may find as satisfactory a profit and more distinction in the world than it could have hoped for with its more commonplace product.

Another "Smallest Republic"

Every now and then one hears of yet another "smallest republic in the world." The latest candidate for that title is announced by a writer in the *Wide World*, who has been visiting San Marino, the small and ancient republic that has perched for centuries, out of sight and out of memory, inaccessible and not large or rich enough to attract the dangerous interest of a "conqueror," on the heights of Mt. Titania in Italy. The little republic is said to be not larger than 38 square miles, and its population is only about 11,000. Before the war a good many tourists came to San Marino, and now that the war is over a good many tourists are expected; but the only part played by the little republic during the war, despite the spectacular statement at one time that this Lilliputian government had "declared war" against the Central Powers, was the individual department and enlistment in the Italian Army of many of its younger citizens. Technically San Marino maintained a dignified neutrality. San Marino is said to date from the fourth century, and it is probably true enough that any nation would be hard to find nowadays in which so many customs and centuries old are still practiced, in a matter-of-course way by the people. The government, which was originally constituted by the head of a monastery, changed about 900 years ago to a General Council, at which the heads of families have the right to assemble twice a year to discuss matters, and in the little mountain community this system seems still to work well for the contentment of all the citizens. Italy completely surrounds the republic, and the relations between Italy and San Marino have always been friendly. Today Italian money is the currency of the republic, the Italian Government manages the international telegraph and postal system, and there is no apprehension in San Marino that Italy is ever likely to disturb its autonomy.

Textbook Changes Asked

A movement has been begun by the Pan-American Union of the United States which will doubtless attract more attention from Spanish America than from the northern continent. It appears that errors have crept into the textbooks dealing with matters Spanish-American, and that the time has come to remove them from schoolbooks that often are the sole source of information to the rising generation. The "Prensa" of New York devotes an editorial of almost a column to the consideration of the important and welcome movement. It sees, however, much difficulty in the way of the campaign. It points out, for example, that the United States system of education in its relation to the State differs from that with which Spanish-Americans are familiar; there is here no ministry of education, and instruction is largely under municipal control. Changes in books, therefore, will have to be made in sporadic manner, and without that solidly moving, simultaneous action which centralization would have permitted. We may soon expect from the Pan-American Union a list of the erroneous statements and impressions to be fought and eradicated. Nor would it be out of the province of the same association's purpose to see to the inclusion of significant material as well as to the eradication of misinformation.

Parliament and the School Boy

Australia's federal elections have again attracted attention to the need for a public school element in political life. Past and present scholars of Australia's public schools have read with keen interest the call to service made by such men as Mr. Watt, the federal treasurer, and Mr. Donald Mackinnon, state minister and recently director of recruiting. Mr. Watt recently addressed public school boys, and appealed to them to assist in relieving the poverty of Australia's political life. "Notwithstanding the difficulty of entrance to the Parliament of your native country, the irksomeness of the attempt, and the smallness of the reward, I hope," said Mr. Watt "that some of you will make your goal the Parliament of your country and make your country's service your service. She badly needs it."

CECIL ROBERTS AND HIS WORK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
In his short experience, Cecil Roberts has established a reputation for being one of Britain's foremost contemporary poets, besides being recognized as an essayist, novelist, critic, and lecturer of merit. It is difficult to guess when he began to write, but at high school age he had an article on Wordsworth accepted by the Contemporary Review, for which he received the sum of £10. Mr. Roberts' own account of this experience is charming.

"With that money I at once bought a new hat, had some visiting cards engraved, and took the train for London to interview the editor. After my card had been presented, Sir Percy Bunting, dignified and elderly, looked at me searchingly, as I entered in kilts and Eton jacket, with my new hat in my hand.

"How do you do? And how is your father?" he asked. I told him that I had no father. "Your uncle, then?" he inquired.

"I have none," I returned promptly. "Well, then, who wrote that article we published in the Review?" I confessed to being its author.

"Dear me, how astounding. I don't believe I should have published it if I'd known you wrote it."

But Cecil Roberts was not daunted by his youth. At the time when his companions were entering the university he was applying for the editorship of a London newspaper, with only three weeks' experience in journalism as his recommendation. Surprising enough, he got it; still more surprising, he kept it. While still barely more than a boy, he was listed in the British "Who's Who."

First of All a Poet

Cecil Roberts is first of all a poet. The American edition of his poems has been thought well enough of to have John Masefield as its sponsor, who says of him in his introduction: "Mr. Roberts is now ready, with a matured art, to write of the better world which the man of heart will surely try to make out of the wreck of the old. He is young enough to be stirred by the making of that world. He has a quick eye for characters, a lively sense of rhythm, and a fondness for people, which should make his future work as remarkable as his present promise."

His first volume, "Phyllistrata and Other Poems," was published in 1913, followed by "Through the Eyes of Youth" (1914), "Youth of Beauty" (1915), "Twenty-Six Poems" (1918), and "Charing Cross and Other Poems" (1919). In addition, there is a novel entitled "Chelsea Cherub" (1918), and a study of the air force called "The Training of an Airman." But the author of "Charing Cross," which has received such high praise by John Masefield and others, did not restrict himself to the calmer aspects of his profession when the times called for action. For five years he acted as special correspondent with the Grand Fleet, with the Milford Haven Convoy and the Dover Patrol, as assistant director of the overseas transport in the Ministry of Munitions, and as correspondent with the Royal Air Force in France.

Lord Jellicoe's Tribute

Lord Jellicoe, Admiral of the British Fleet, has spoken of his reports of the maneuvers: "He has caught the spirit of the fleet with great fidelity to life, and his humor and pathos are delightfully conveyed with a poet's interpretation." At the time of the armistice he was the accredited war correspondent with the Merchant Navy from the pen of Sergeant Talfourd, the friend of Browning, the author of a very respectable tragedy, "Ion," and a leader of the bar. It was entitled "Shylock—The Jerusalem Harty Joke." In it Gratiward was represented as a funky in plush shorts and in love with Portia's maid Nerissa. Some of his lines read:

Duke: Ali Kampain, the Shah of—
Prince: Pshaw, pooh, pooh!
Duke: The Khan of Creamo Tarter,
Prince: Cannot do!

Duke: The Prince of Orange Marmalade,
Prince: Too sweet!

Duke: The Duke of Mangal Wurzel,
Prince: Must be Beet!

It would be thought that no one could do worse than this, but let us turn to a burlesque on "The Merchant of Venice" from the pen of Sergeant Talfourd, the friend of Browning, the author of a very respectable tragedy, "Ion," and a leader of the bar. It was entitled "Shylock—The Jerusalem Harty Joke." In it Gratiward was represented as a funky in plush shorts and in love with Portia's maid Nerissa. Some of his lines read:

Blush not that I'm a funky, I implore;

Let not my pluses be the cause of yours,

You to the eyes—but, though more diffi-

cultur,

I to the knees plush, as the knee plush ultra.

The episode of Shylock's bolting in his daughter and the young lady's "boiling" with Nelly furnishes an opportunity not to be missed, and in these words did Shylock lament her departure to Tubal:

My only heiress folks will say in mock

Fled like a timid hair from a Shy lock,

Take with you though, unthinking girl,

my curse.

Tubal: She's taken something more.

Shylock: What's that?

Tubal: Your purse.

Shylock: You cannot mean she's robbed

her poor old father.

Tubal: I hate strong language but I fancy—rather!

Shylock: Unfeeling child who's left her

sire to sigh

Without or tie, or prop, or property.

Yet it is said of the celebrated comedian Robson that his gift for mock seriousness was such that he made this trash seem like gold.

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COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY TO BE TRIED

Leaders Will Face Charges Soon in Chicago, But the Real Test Is Said to Be Whether the Organization Is a Lawful One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Communist Labor Party will be placed on trial when its leaders, indicted recently under the Illinois laws, go to trial in Chicago in a short time, said Frank Comerford, special prosecutor named by the State's attorney of Cook County. There were 22 named in the indictment, and all but four or five have been apprehended. Mr. Comerford made it plain, that while it was individuals who were facing the charges, behind them lay the greater issue of the organization itself. This, as he put it, was whether any body, calling itself a political party or anything else, should in this country advocate the overthrow of government by means of violence. The case is going to test, in Mr. Comerford's judgment, whether it is lawful for any organization there to endorse the Third (Moscow) International, which calls for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat by force. It is evident that the prosecution will build much of its attack on the Communist Labor Party's espousal of the Bolshevik program.

Three Trials Planned

This trial is, however, but the first of three planned by the local state's attorney, all resting on the same ground. Indictments have also been returned against leaders of the Communist Party, and against chief officials of the I. W. W. The hope is to outlaw all three of these revolutionary organizations.

The laws which will direct the prosecution are, first, the Illinois conspiracy statute, which holds it a penitentiary offense to conspire to commit an unlawful act, and second, a statute enacted by the last Illinois Legislature, early in 1919, that it is an unlawful act to advocate the overthrow of the government by violence. "The indictment, in short," said Mr. Comerford, "charges these men with having organized for the purpose of advocating the overthrow of the government by force. Conspiracy to commit unlawful acts is a felony, punishable by up to five years' imprisonment in the pententiary."

Mr. Comerford said the prosecution would show that the Communist Labor Party leaders had not only adopted the Moscow manifesto, which in itself, he held, constituted conspiracy under the Illinois law, but had advocated the use of dynamite and machine guns and the disarming of the bourgeoisie, and had proposed to mobilize the discontented for violence.

Mr. Lloyd a Conspicuous Figure

The most conspicuous figure among the defendants is probably William Bross Lloyd of Chicago, who has become nationally known as the "millionaire Socialist."

The selection of Attorney Comerford is generally credited with having been made because of his close touch with Labor. He helped organize the railroad employees' division of the American Federation of Labor and served as its attorney during the great Illinois Central-Harriman lines strike of 1912, and he was for five years general counsel for the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

"I have recently returned from a searching study of unrest in Europe and I know the danger of Bolshevism and the unwise of those who seek to lead Labor into its pitfall," said Mr. Comerford. "I have consented to take this responsibility as a public duty. I believe that organized Labor should be saved from its false friends. If force and violence were used, the uprising would be put down with bloodshed. And with what result? A reaction against Labor in the public mind would follow; the onward and upward movement of the toilers would be interrupted; the cause of industrial democracy would be set back. Labor must think its way out of its difficulties. Experience teaches that brute force solves no problems. The new order will come. Bolshevism is not the road to it. It is the road to a red disorder. American workmen will have none of it. In serving law and order and peaceful procedure, I am serving that without which there can be no freedom, no progress, and the workers of our country are more concerned in freedom and progress than any other class of our citizens."

Criminal Anarchy

Charge on Which James Larkin Comes to Trial in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Harry M. Wintsky, executive secretary of the Communist Party local branch, who was found guilty of criminal anarchy by a jury in the state Supreme Court, last week, appears for sentence this morning. His attorney is expected to appeal.

James M. Larkin comes to trial on the same charge today. This conviction, following that of Benjamin Gitlow, is regarded as paving the way for bringing charges against members of the Communist Party as such, and giving the State a chance to prove that such membership in itself is criminal.

James Larkin, who is out on bail awaiting trial on a criminal anarchy charge, addressed a Gitlow defense meeting on the night of the day Mr. Wintsky was found guilty. He said that he, like Gitlow and Wintsky, would be found guilty, as would others of his comrades after him; "then you," he said to the audience, "will

be found guilty after us." But the real guilt lay not at their door, it belonged to the capitalists who were in possession of America and denying American liberty.

Mr. Larkin said he was going to defend himself, and his defense would be an attempt to prove that the real reason why he and Gitlow were prosecuted was because they tried to organize the working class into one big union.

Labor Leaders Freed by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—at the request of the Commonwealth, four New York Labor leaders, including one of five Socialists suspended by the New York Assembly, were discharged in Central Police Court when arraigned for a hearing on charges of inciting to riot.

One of the four, Joseph P. Cannon, member of the executive board mining department of the American Federation of Labor, also was charged with seditious utterances. The others were Charles Solomon, the Assemblyman; Royal France, a lawyer, and G. August Gerber.

The Commonwealth, in asking for the discharge of the men, said they apparently had expressed only their private opinions, and were entirely within their rights. There had obviously been no incitement to riot and no disorder, and as the State had nothing to do with the dispute over the New York Socialist assemblymen, it was satisfied to have the prisoners discharged.

WINNIPEG STRIKE LEADERS GUILTY

Announcement of Sentences for Seditious Conspiracy Against Leaders Causes Demonstration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The Rev. William Ivens, Alderman John Queen George Armstrong, W. A. Pritchard, and R. J. Johns, the accused leaders of the general strike in Winnipeg in May and June of 1919, were found guilty by a jury on Saturday afternoon on all counts of an indictment which charged them, on six counts, with seditious conspiracy, and on one count with being a common nuisance. R. E. Bray, who was active during the strike as leader of the striking railroad soldiers' parades, was found guilty on the count of being a common nuisance. Alderman A. A. Heaps was acquitted on all charges. The verdict contained a recommendation for mercy.

This marked the conclusion of what was one of the most important, and perhaps the most lengthy cases ever heard in a Canadian court. The trial began on January 20. When the first verdict of guilty was announced in the case of the Rev. William Ivens, a suppressed groan rose from the crowd. Scenes of disorder marked the receipt of the verdict by the assembled public. Through an error, word went from mouth to mouth that the accused had been declared not guilty. A wild cheer arose. A squad of constables, with Deputy Sheriff John Pynizer at their head, started to clear the room. Then the report of the actual verdict swept through the crowd.

The sheriff and his men were therefore upon hissed and booted. After 10 minutes the deputy sheriff and constables succeeded in clearing the hall and drove the crowd out into the street.

The six convicted strike leaders were remanded on an application from R. A. Bonnar, K. C., senior defense counsel, till April 6 for sentence. The accused, under a strong escort of Royal Northwest Mounted Police and bailiffs, left the court room and went to the main entrance to the lower hall and out at a side door.

The crowd made a rush toward the prisoners. Suddenly a detachment of mounted police deployed from the door in the hall and drove the crowd back. The prisoners were taken to the jail without any of their sympathizers outside the building being aware that they had left the courtroom.

CHICAGO BUDGET EXCEEDS REVENUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—in the dilemma raised by the lack of municipal revenue to meet all the demands made on the budget, local bankers, after conferring with city officials, have issued a statement that a loan from the banks to the city would be illegal now or later in the year, and that aside from the question of legality, the policy of making such loans is unsound. Meantime the budget committee has been making increases in salaries amounting to the \$4,000,000 over appropriation ordered by council, and some dissatisfaction is arising in this process. The large bond issues which council recently voted to submit to the city electorate for improvements is meeting with criticism in other quarters.

F. HANDLEY PAGE ON COMMERCIAL FLYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, has declared his intention of resigning his position if the Board of Education does not support him in his stand for vocational education. His attitude is a sequel to the action of the board in eliminating all gardening and poultry-raising courses. This action, however, affects only the primary and grammar grades, as the Union Board of High Schools, a separate body, emphatically declined at a subsequent meeting to discontinue any of the gardening and agricultural courses in the high schools.

James M. Larkin comes to trial on the same charge today. This conviction, following that of Benjamin Gitlow, is regarded as paving the way for bringing charges against members of the Communist Party as such, and giving the State a chance to prove that such membership in itself is criminal.

James Larkin, who is out on bail awaiting trial on a criminal anarchy charge, addressed a Gitlow defense meeting on the night of the day Mr. Wintsky was found guilty. He said that he, like Gitlow and Wintsky, would be found guilty, as would others of his comrades after him; "then you," he said to the audience, "will

RAILWAYS SAID TO BE EVADING LAW

Effort Made, It Is Charged, to Avoid Government Control of Repairs and Construction Work—Protest Is Voiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that certain railroad companies in the United States are taking advantage of the return of the railroads to private management to avoid certain provisions of the new law through leasing repair shops, round house and yards to contracting corporations which do not come under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, are made by the railroad brotherhoods and published in Labor, the organ of the Plumb Plan League.

Not only will this plan make possible evasion of government regulations, that paper asserts, but it will also create added profits, it is declared, for which consumers and shippers will have to pay.

One great eastern railroad company, it is alleged, has abandoned its extensive repair and construction shops, and will henceforth have its locomotives built by a private corporation in which its directors are heavy stockholders. Another company is alleged to have leased its shops in a similar way to a private concern capitalized at \$50,000, but with only \$5,000 paid in. The monthly payroll at these shops is said to be \$125,000, and some doubt is expressed that the company ostensibly in control of it could actually carry such a load.

Employees Restive

Railroad employees, it is understood, anticipate a general movement in the same direction by other companies. Efforts on their part to reach an understanding with the railroad management where their privileges under the railroad act would be retained, are said to have met with small satisfaction.

Although the reports have not laid much stress on the effect of such practice, except upon their own jobs, it would appear, in view of the government guarantee of a fixed return on capital provided under the railroad bill, that added profits will be possible to the railroads, much as was the case under the cost-plus contract system used during the war. In other words, the companies could adopt, under the railroad act, a systematic plan of increasing operating expenses, and the public would be obliged to submit so long as no specific charge appeared exorbitant to the Interstate Commerce Commission. That check is provided, and any obviously exorbitant charge for repairs made by a contracting company could be disallowed.

Self-Interest a Deterrent

Information obtained by The Christian Science Monitor from sources familiar with railroad conditions indicates that a more effective check than the possible action of the Interstate Commerce Commission is expected to be the desire of the railroad companies themselves to make an economical showing under private operation. It is pointed out that rates can be increased only to a certain point, and that the public will not endure abuse of privileges without insisting on public ownership and operation. The opinion is current among men well informed on the railroad situation that private ownership and operation are now receiving their final trial, and that view has, in fact, been publicly expressed by several authorities. One of the railroads specifically mentioned, however, will probably have little difficulty in earning a satisfactory income under the probable advance in rates, and the alleged plan to have its construction work done by another company would, perhaps, mean only personally increased returns to the directors if the charges made by the brotherhoods are substantiated.

Economics Offered

The opportunities of the railroads for economics are being enhanced by the action of the War Department in releasing now, nearly 17 months after the armistice, 63,437 gross tons of steel rails and "large quantities of track accessories" stored in different parts of the country.

Bids for this material will be received up to 3 p.m., April 26, for the chief of engineers at the Munitions Building, Washington. Most of the material is stored at Norfolk, Virginia, and Kearny, New Jersey. The rails include 62,490 gross tons of 80-pound rail in standard lengths.

"All of the material is new and unused, and has been in open storage," the War Department announces. The terms are made sufficiently easy, for no bid forms are necessary and no deposits are required in submitting bids. However, buyers are expected to pay 5 per cent of the amount bid at the signing of the contract.

Mr. Hoover's Position

Herbert Hoover seems to be in an exceptionally happy position in regard to campaign expenditures. Relying to inquiry on the subject put to him by organized Labor, he said: "As I have no campaign I have none to finance." After repeating the statement that he has made before, that he is not a candidate for the nomination for President and is seeking no public office, Mr. Hoover said, referring to clubs that have been organized in various places to advocate his nomination:

"I have no knowledge of their resources, which are probably very small. I have no doubt they would be only too glad to keep their books open for inspection at all times."

Mr. Hoover added: "As a citizen I advocate full publicity and proper restrictions on campaign expenditures."

ment and design, but suited to the needs of Canada so that a peace-time air force fostered on these lines is organized and standardized on details which fit in with other sections of imperial strategy."

By developing along these lines it was probable, Mr. Handley Page continued, that Canada would play a large part in the world's commercial aviation and become the aerial highway between Europe and Asia. Canada had the spruce from which nearly every aeroplane was made as well as those rare and important metals out of which the high-grade components of aeroplanes were constructed. No country in proportion to its population had supplied so many pilots as Canada. Out of a population of 8,000,000 less than 11,000 pilots or one in every 800 of the population had taken part in the great war.

Touching on England's commercial aviation he said that "with the service we have inaugurated from London to the Continent up to the beginning of March we have flown 63,000 miles, carried 4200 passengers and 49,000 pounds of freight without an accident of any kind to the passengers or the loss of a single pound of freight."

REPLIES MADE TO BORAH CHARGES

Men Mentioned as Presidential Candidates and Campaign Managers Hasten to Explain as to Political Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever may come of the accusations made by W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in the Senate, and which have been circulated elsewhere in print and by word of mouth, they have undoubtedly had an effect on the campaign managers and others interested in pushing the claims of rival candidates for the nominations. Whether money has been spent improperly or not up to the present time, it is less likely to be so expended from this time forward, for not only has Mr. Borah insisted that he intends to continue his attacks upon this method of obtaining nomination, but all the activities of the campaign managers will be searchedly scanned by the public, which has been put on guard.

The women are to be reckoned with this year, too, and, as one man at headquarters said, "They won't like it."

While prompt disclaimers are made by the men who are in charge of the campaigns of the candidates most severely arraigned, practical politicians say frankly that large sums of money are necessary for nominating campaigns and that the money may be spent in perfectly legitimate ways.

Manager Would Like \$1,000,000

Norman J. Gould (R.), Representative from New York, eastern manager of Major-General Wood's campaign, declared after the first attack was made on him containing the charge that \$1,000,000 had been raised to finance it:

"We have not collected \$1,000,000, but would like very much to have that sum to spend profitably in bringing General Wood before the American people. There is no reason why patriotic American citizens, realizing the present serious needs of their country, should not spend their money in the exemplary task of presenting to American citizens as a whole the preeminent qualifications of General Wood for the most important position in the country at a time of crisis such as perhaps has never before faced this nation."

Organization work for the campaign is being supplemented by the preparation and publication of thousands of pieces of literature. Two pamphlets already off the press are "Forty Years of Action" and "Labor's Political Banner Unfurled." More will be ready shortly. The more than 300 Labor journals and magazines in the country are being supplied with news and views concerning Labor's campaign, all of which are prepared under the direction of the executive committee.

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As soon as Senator Borah received

a message from Frank O. Lowden

declaring that he would gladly give a full account of his expenditures, Mr. Borah replied:

"Wire received, and pleased to get

it. If you are so disposed and will send the party here who can give me details of contributions and expenditures, I will take a stenographic report, place it in the record and make it public. As I am otherwise engaged next week, I will fix the date for April 5 or 6."

Senator Borah Persists

Edward L. Doheny, wealthy oil man from California, who was accused of having contributed to the campaign of Major-General Wood and at the same time to have been active in Democratic politics in California, sent a telegram to James D. Phelan (D.), Senator from California, asking him to deny the charge. This was put into the Senate record on Saturday. Senator Borah at once sent Mr. Doheny a telegram as follows:

"Does your denial of contributions cover your business concerns, or business interests with which you are associated? I am led to ask this for the reason that, since receiving your wire, I am again assured the contribution was made and that it is understood to have come from you and your business concerns. I shall be glad to make your statement public."

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strictions on campaign expenditures."

BONUS DEMAND BY LEGION OPPOSED

New York Chairman Would Regard Free-Will Offering as All Right, but Disapproves of Any Pressure by the Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—Any step to make an arbitrary demand upon Congress to grant a bonus to former service men would be vigorously opposed by George Brokaw Compton, chairman of the New York American Legion. And, if that organization should decide to make such a demand, Mr. Compton will feel obliged to resign, as he cannot, against his convictions, represent any part of an organized minority of the American people in attempting to force legislation in the selfish interest of its members as a class. Whether such a demand is to be made is to be decided at an adjourned meeting of the New York county branch of the American Legion this evening, at which the following resolution is to be the first order of business.

TENANTS BUYING APARTMENT HOUSES

Much New York Property, It Is Said, Is Being Taken Over by Cooperative Syndicates in Effort to Defeat Profiteers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York—While housing legislation is under discussion in the Legislature at Albany, and various plans for supplying homes in this city and curbing profiteering landlords is going on, tenants of a number of large apartment houses are taking matters into their own hands by forming syndicates and buying the houses in which they live. It is believed that about \$50,000,000 worth of such dwellings are being negotiated for on a cooperative basis.

The sale of two large apartment houses facing on Morningside Park to a syndicate formed by 16 tenants has been reported. These tenants have given the present lessee, who lives in one of the apartments, 20 days in which to move out. They intend to take over the entire management of the two houses, reduce the rents at once, remodel the apartments, run the house with complete service and no false economies, and grant leases. The directors of a stock company of tenants which took over another house in the same vicinity report that they expect to make a 10 per cent reduction in rents, declare dividends from time to time, and improve conditions in the house 100 per cent.

The Board of Estimate, acting as a committee of the whole in an effort to solve housing problems, has requested the corporation counsel to give an opinion today to the committee on finance and budget, whether the city has the legal right to engage in the construction of buildings to be rented at homes.

John Boyle Jr., former municipal court justice, now counsel to the tax-appraisers, proposes that existing income-tax legislation be amended to provide that after an income of 10 per cent has been accorded the landlord for his investment, as calculated on the assessed valuation, plus 10 per cent thereof, and the deduction of the mortgages are made, the entire balance to be taxed 100 per cent. He believes that such a law would put an immediate stop to profiteering and real estate speculation.

Meantime, the first of May, moving day, is rapidly approaching. Real estate agents tell those who inquire for homes that they have nothing to offer, and the advertising columns of the daily papers show an unaccustomed dearth of apartments advertised for rent. It is said, however, that there are some 33,000 tenements, abandoned because of their lack of ordinary comforts and conveniences, such as running water, etc., which could be remodeled into dwellings if somebody would take up the work. It is believed the construction of new factories in Greater New York will make it imperative to rearrange these dwellings into modern places of residence for working people.

TREASURY ANNOUNCES CERTIFICATE OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON. District of Columbia—Treasury certificates of indebtedness, E. 1920, dated and bearing interest from April 1, 1920, and payable July 1, 1920, with interest at 4% per cent, are offered for subscription by the Secretary of the Treasury. Applications will be offered at Federal Reserve Banks, and bearer certificates, without coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1000, \$5000, \$10,000, and \$100,000. The total of the issue will be \$200,000,000 or more.

The certificates are exempt from national, state, or local taxes, except income or inheritance taxes, and graduates additional income taxes (surtaxes) and excess profits and war profit taxes. The certificates do not bear circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The Treasury also announced that subscription for the certificates of Series TM-1921, dated March 15, 1920, and maturing March 15, 1921, would aggregate \$200,000,000.

STATUS OF WOMEN JURORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Legality of women jurors will be tested as a result of a criminal case in Recorders Court in which Miss Cora M. Gitzel was foreman of the jury that returned a verdict of guilty. Attorneys for the defense announced they would appeal the case, taking it to the Supreme Court if necessary. They contend that the codes say a jury shall be composed of twelve men."

NEW FRUIT GROWERS EXPRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Organization of a company by railroads east of the Mississippi to acquire and operate after May 1 the fruit growers' express cars now being operated by Armour & Co. is announced here by H. B. Spencer, presi-

UNITED STATES IS BEHIND IN AVIATION

European Governments and Corporations Promoting the Movement With a Number of Remarkable Accomplishments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON. District of Columbia—The progress attained in the development of aircraft abroad, as revealed in reliable information obtained here, is in striking contrast to the lack of effective plan and purpose in aviation in the United States. Governments and large corporations in Europe are promoting aviation in many ways, and some remarkable accomplishments are already to the credit of the aeroplane as a commercial and passenger vehicle.

In Great Britain, for example, the number of passengers carried by Handley Page commercial aeroplanes from May 1, 1919, till February 19 of the present year was 4154; the amount of freight carried was 46,606 pounds, and the mileage covered 70,473 miles. The freight traffic was almost entirely between London and the continent, and between September 2, 1919, and February 19, 1920.

On February 17, 1920, the Cricklewood aerodrome was officially opened as the station for Handley Page commercial aeroplanes operating between London, Paris, and Brussels. Customs officers have been installed at the aerodrome, which is only 20 minutes from Piccadilly Circus. The trip by airplane from Paris or Brussels to Piccadilly takes a little more than three hours. The aerodrome may be used for night flying, for it is fully equipped with searchlights and flares.

British aircraft have made flights in practically every part of the world, and the Handley Page Company has obtained the air mail contract between Brazil and Argentina. Passenger and freight services are being planned in India and South Africa.

In the United States, some \$1,800,000 was spent ostensibly for aviation purposes during the war, without conspicuous result. Whatever progress was made was not permanent, for shortly after the signing of the armistice the aviation plants in this country were closed and dismantled or went on with a much reduced production basis. The War Department and postal officials have made some experiments, mainly in the war, of aerial mail carrying, but the government has done nothing to promote commercial aviation, and such facilities as were available at the close of the war are to a large extent not now available. Many aircraft establishments, it is said, are now devoted largely to other purposes.

Through British influence, on the other hand, Poland has become much interested in the possibilities of aviation for commercial purposes, and it is now announced that the Polish National Air Transport Company intends to introduce five air lines for passengers, mails, and goods.

JEWS' RIGHTS TO GREEK CITIZENSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

Greek Authority Says That Jews in Salonika Could Freely Choose Greek Nationality

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OTTAWA, Ontario—A lengthy debate took place recently in the House of Commons on the subject of flax cultivation in Canada. Frank Glass, member for Middlesex East, Ontario, moved a resolution, which was finally carried, providing for the carrying out of experiments and demonstrations for flax cultivation, the scientific standardization and grading, the encouraging and perfecting of mechanical appliances for harvesting the flax crop.

The hon. member declared that the soil and climatic conditions of various parts of the Dominion of Canada were most suitable for the growing of the fibers crops, and it would be for the benefit of national economics that this natural resource of the country should be adequately developed. He urged that the government should give opportunities to growers to receive scientific instruction, should encourage the industry by every possible means, and extend that encouragement in the direction of the development of the spinning industry of Canada.

Mr. Glass declared that what had been done during the past year in regard to flax growing had shown that Canada could compete with any other country in the world, in the production of good seed. He expressed the opinion that the growing of flax could be made profitable, adding that the Belfast Knitting Mills which was the chief industry of its kind in Ireland was arranging for the cultivation of some 2000 acres of flax in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This might, suggested Mr. Glass, cause the company to move its mills to Canada as half of Ireland's export trade was carried on with the United States and it would be a great advantage to have the mills near the raw material.

ONTARIO'S PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The Province of Ontario concludes its fiscal year, ending October 31, 1919, with a deficit on ordinary accounts of \$1,559,802. This is shown in the public accounts tabled in the provincial Legislature. The new Farmer-Labor Coalition government has departed from precedent by presenting the accounts this year some time previous to the budget, and not with it as has been the custom in the past. The present government is not responsible for these accounts, which are a heritage from the late Conservative government. When the budget is introduced therefore, the unusual situation will arise where the surviving members of the Conservative Party, now a section of the Opposition, must rush to the defense of the 1919 expenditure. The motive of the new government, however, by this innovation is to give all members of the House a fuller opportunity of careful study of the public accounts before they come up for discussion.

dent of the Fruit Growers Express Company. The company has been incorporated in Delaware under the name of the Fruit Growers Express Company, and will have its headquarters here, with Mr. Spencer as president and E. J. Roth as general manager. The announcement said, "it will perform the refrigerator car and other protective service for the movement of perishable traffic on the railroads, which has heretofore been performed by the Armour interests."

OIL PRICE RAISE STARTS INQUIRY

California State Railroad Board Says Reason Apparently Not Based on Financial Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Following the announcement by the Standard Oil Company of California that prices of crude oil would be advanced 25 cents a barrel and that the price of gasoline would be increased two cents a gallon, the California State Railroad Commission has sent a letter to K. R. Kingsbury, president of the Standard Oil Company, seeking to ascertain the basis for these advances. The commission has also taken the matter up with William D. Stephens, Governor, and U. S. Webb, Attorney-General, of California, and with Mrs. Annette Adams, United States Attorney, asking for an investigation and urging that in case these advances in price cannot be prevented, remedial legislation be enacted.

"It is no exaggerated statement," says the railroad commission, in its communication to the oil company, "that this increase in the price of crude oil will necessitate an increase of electric and gas rates in California to a total of several million dollars." The reasons given by you for this increase apparently are not based upon financial needs of your company; you do not say that the Standard Oil Company of California is in need of additional revenue, but you give as your full reason for this increase that there is a scarcity of oil and that oil is selling in the east at higher rates than in California.

"A very disturbing feature of the situation is that there is no assurance based on the same reasons that you have publicly given, that the price of oil will not be constantly advanced to a point where the gas business would be practically annihilated, as there is somewhere a top limit to the price which can be charged for gas and permit of its continued delivery."

"Also this increased price of crude oil directly affects the cost of the generation of electricity at the very moment when the cost has not only been substantially increased by reason of the shortage of rainfall, but when the shortage of electric power is so acute that plans are now being evolved for a substantial curtailment of the use of electric power by many consumers."

FUTURE OF FLAX TRADE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

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Mr. Glass declared that what had been done during the past year in regard to flax growing had shown that Canada could compete with any other country in the world, in the production of good seed. He expressed the opinion that the growing of flax could be made profitable, adding that the Belfast Knitting Mills which was the chief industry of its kind in Ireland was arranging for the cultivation of some 2000 acres of flax in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This might, suggested Mr. Glass, cause the company to move its mills to Canada as half of Ireland's export trade was carried on with the United States and it would be a great advantage to have the mills near the raw material.

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TORONTO,</

DIRECT ACTION AS SEEN BY MR. HUGHES

Australian Prime Minister Sees in Shipping Strike that Such Action Is a Weapon Injuring Those Who Use It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Replying to a deputation representing the Wharf Laborers Union, which asked the federal government for relief, Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, drove home the lesson of "direct action," a growth planted and watered by I. W. W. followers. As a former militant member of the watersiders, Mr. Hughes would have felt a tinge of humor if he had not been so much in earnest. Some Australians have wondered if there was any significance back of his remarks regarding the crippling of the Commonwealth fleet. Mr. Hughes in his reply said: "I regret very much to hear of the position in which so many of your members find themselves. As I listened to your story I could not help thinking that no more complete and crushing condemnation of the policy of 'direct action' had ever fallen from the lips of any man than has fallen from your lips today."

"Here you have a statement by one of the most militant unions—as I know to my cost—of two and a half years' experience of 'direct action.' Ever since 1917 you have been in a state of unemployment, checked with all too brief periods of employment. I do not suppose I should exaggerate if I said that, in the two years and four months that have elapsed since the railway strike, many of your members have not had more than four or five months' employment. Looking back in retrospect over that period, I ask you, as a friend, have you learned nothing at all?"

Paying the Penalty

"You ask me to help you. I am very willing to do it. I only wish that, by waving my hand, I could put the engineers back on the ships. I have just seen the manager of the Commonwealth Government line of steamers, and he tells me that seven or eight government ships are laid up. This is a state enterprise. Your money is in it; my money is in it. Whatever profit is made goes to lighten taxation and so helps all of us. Yet, as each ship comes in, it pays the penalty of employing Australians by being laid up, while British ships, owned by our great competitor, the British shipping combine, are allowed to sail the seas at will."

"This is the way our fellow-citizens treat their own vessels at a time when one would imagine they would be eager to uphold their honor as well as do something to encourage prosperity and provide employment in this country. Only the other day one of our vessels struggled into port with eight Dutchmen on board, after being left high and dry by the Australian crew at Port Arthur."

"You are the victims of this dispute. So are we all. The coal supplies are so low that the coal board has had to issue regulations which will, as the days pass, become more and more stringent. Factories will close down and more and more men will be thrown out of work; the community will be more and more inconvenienced.

A Two-Edged Sword

"Then, again, the price of commodities is being sent up and the cost of living is being increased by this very act. You are beginning to realize now, if you have not long realized, that this 'direct action' is a two-edged sword. You cannot use this weapon against your fellow-citizens without feeling the effects yourselves. I am not going to preach to you. I have been in strikes with some of you before, but I ask if I have not always told you what a foolish thing it is. Now you are reaping to a surfeit the fruits of that policy."

"I have done all I could to make the engineers realize their responsibility to the Commonwealth as citizens of the Commonwealth. They have great power. I am told in the press that I am to settle the strike; but nobody tells me how to do it. They seem to think that, by some magic, I can evoke an army of engineers. In my belief, we should do well if we could man two ships in the whole of Australia."

Appeals to Sense of Right

"There were ways of doing these things in the days that are gone. I could have ordered out a platoon of soldiers, for instance; but, thank God, those days have gone. No other course remains to me but to appeal to the men's sense of what is right and proper, and to point out to them the injury they are doing to their fellow-citizens and themselves. Let me put this to you to show how difficult the situation is."

"Supposing we could man two or three ships with non-union engineers. In all probability the firemen and seamen, cooks, and stewards would walk out. Let us assume that we got non-union firemen, seamen, cooks, steward and officers, and that one of these boats lay along a wharf on which your own men were working. I want to ask you fairly, would you work it?"

A Vicious Circle

"I want you to see what a vicious circle this is. Every one of you condemns it, and yet not one of you can end it, or will end it. 'Direct action' is a weapon which cannot be used against the community without injury to those who resort to it."

"It has appealed to the engineers. They are men, who by virtue of their skill and position, are absolutely able to hold up the Commonwealth. That is nothing more nor less than industrial bushwhacking. I do not ask anyone to do anything against the principles of unionism. But since when

has it been a principle of unionism to destroy unionism? How else do you manufacture blacklegs except by reducing people to such a state of want that they will do anything? That is how the last strike was broken."

"As there is no election ahead," continued Mr. Hughes, "you may possibly attach more weight to my words than if you thought I wanted your support. I do not want your support as a political party, but I do want it as fellow-citizens to bring your fellow-workmen to a sense of their responsibility. I cannot make them go back to work. But if they think that by waiting longer and by holding up the Commonwealth they will make me give way they are making a mistake. I shall not. I say that very deliberately. They have not only defied the law, but have treated with contempt every effort that has been made to induce them to return to work. They are going on in the belief that by turning the screw tighter and tighter they will make the community yap. But they will not."

Government as Farce

"I saw by the newspaper this morning that the Premier of Queensland, Mr. Theodore, has joined the army of my critics and protests because I would not allow the steamer Musgrave to run to North Queensland. I will not allow that steamer to run because it is proposed to pay the men what they want. If you do that what is the good of courts and law? If a man can say I will have this or that irrespective of justice, and gets it, then law does not exist, and government becomes a farce."

"I do not resort to methods opposed to the fundamental principles of democracy. I take no notice of those anarchistic suggestions that I should do this or that and settle this strike by drastic means—though God knows what those means are. I know it cannot be done. Even if it could be done in the way hinted at, it would be an outrage on the community and on democracy to do it. You will not do anything much in the way of industrial peace in this country until you are able to say that nobody will go on strike without the consent of all unions. Why should these men be allowed to throw you out of work without your having one word to say in the matter? And if they went back tomorrow you know that the seamen would soon be out and the cooks and stewards and masters and officers. And in every case you would suffer still without being able to say a word in your own protection."

Wild Extremists

"The outlook is black, and not relieved by one glimmer of promise. I know you are just as reasonable and sensible and law-abiding as the other side, because I have lived among you and worked among you. But there are wild extremists among you, just as there are violent reactionaries on the other side, and there is an atmosphere of mutual mistrust, suspicion and even hatred. It is no use my telling you to go down to your union and take some action in this matter, because you will not do it. But the remedy lies in your hands. Let unionism speak with all the authority it has, and say that this thing must stop. Let it say to the extremists, 'You cannot go on strike without our having a voice in the matter.' Soon the coal strike will come on, and we shall all be out, for nobody can work without coal. Yet the coal miners do not ask your views.

"I have done everything I could to induce the engineers to go back to work, but they will not go. They apparently think that by remaining out they will force us to surrender. I regard that as an ultimatum, and they may take this from me, that if they remain out for six months they will be no better off than they are today."

"I resent very keenly the utterly contemptuous way they disregard the welfare of everybody else. I feel sure that, broadly, we can hope for nothing like industrial stability unless unionism, recognizing its power and duty, takes out of the hands of individual unions the right to strike. I do not know any way in which I can help. The government cannot deal with you any differently than with other unions. There are 10,000 men out in Victoria today. There will be 20,000 in a few weeks. The best thing you can do is to use your influence with the engineers to induce them to return to work. I will bring your requests before my colleagues, but I am not able to hold out any strong hope that we shall take the action you desire."

Correct Apparel for Women

BRITAIN'S OFFER TO COMPENSATE ITALY

Under Terms of Secret Treaty, Italian Nationalists Asked for British and French Somaliland to Join Benadir and Eritrea

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—To most Italians the secret Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, means the document which gives them certain rights over a part of the eastern shore of the Adriatic and of the Dalmatian Islands. For hitherto the Adriatic question has assumed a disproportionate figure in the popular eye, as compared with other problems of world politics. But the treaty also contains provisions about the colonies, and it is in them that Great Britain, as the greatest colonial power, is not a little interested. Allusions to this subject are not frequent in the Italian press, because most Italians, if they emigrate, go to either Libya or Eritrea nor yet Benadir—the existing Italian colonies in Africa—but to foreign countries, notably the Argentine of which an Italian has been President) and the United States.

There is, however, a band of colonial experts in Italy, although until 1912, after the acquisition of Libya, Italy had no colonial ministry separate from the Foreign Office. Indeed, from 1896, when Mr. Crispi fell after Adowa, to 1911, when the Marchese di San Giuliano was largely instrumental in declaring war upon Turkey for the sake of Libya, of which, as a Sicilian, he was a near neighbor geographically, the average Italian took little interest in his colonies, although the colonial section of the Milanese exhibition of 1906 showed what progress Eritrea, the "Red Sea" colony, had made under the long governorship of Mr. Ferdinando Martini.

Concessions Under the Treaty

Article 18 of the no longer "Secret Treaty" of London—for the Giornale d'Italia—has now published the authentic text in an Italian translation—runs as follows: "Should France and Great Britain extend their colonial possessions in Africa at the expense of Germany, they will admit in principle Italy's right to demand certain compensations by way of an extension of her possessions in Eritrea, Somaliland, and Libya, and the colonial areas adjoining French and British colonies." Abyssinia being a neutral state, such an "extension" is possible only at the expense of Great Britain (Italy's neighbor in Egypt, the Sudan, British Somaliland and British East Africa), or of France (Italy's neighbor in Tunisia, the Somaliland and French Somaliland).

Now Italian Somaliland (usually called by Italians "Benadir," or "the ports," on the basis of "lucus a non lucendo"), because it is devoid of good harbors suffers from being separated by British and French Somaliland from the Italian colony of Eritrea. Nationalists have, therefore, expressed a wish for the whole of British and French Somaliland, so as to make Benadir join Eritrea. But more moderate politicians asked the French, at least, to cede Jibuti, which lies on the Somali coast outside the entrance to the Red Sea. To this request the French replied with a strong "non possumus"; to them Jibuti, which has greatly gained in importance commercially since the rail-

way from it was opened up to the Abyssinian capital of Addis Abeba, seemed indispensable as the only French port of call between the mother country and her two valuable colonies, Madagascar and Indo China. British Conciliatory

The British, however, were more conciliatory. They have offered not only further to curtail the area of British Somaliland (already reduced to 68,000 square miles, or twice the size of Ireland, by the cessions of some districts to Abyssinia in 1897) by ceding a zone adjoining the northwest frontier of Italian Somaliland, but to permit the southwest frontier of that colony to be extended across the river Juba well into British East Africa, so as to give to the Italians the present British port of Kisimayu, for the loss of which the British East Africans would find compensation in the development of Port Durbar further to the south.

Mr. Tittoni, the former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated on September 27 in the Chamber, that Lord Milner had offered, and that Italy had accepted, this arrangement. But in December the Italian delegation to the Peace Conference reopened the question with the object of asking for an extension of territory toward Abyssinia. At present the British Government is taking up the position that, until the Italian Government has officially recognized the British protectorate over Egypt—which Italy alone of the allied and associated powers has not done—none of the British territories in question will be ceded to it.

Beside the above-mentioned concessions, Italy, as Mr. Tittoni also stated, has been offered by Lord Milner the oasis of Jarabub, which belongs to Egypt, and which, as being situated on the northeast frontier of the Cyrenaica, and as the center of the Senussi sect, which has given the Italians a good deal of trouble, is also a valuable accession of territory. On the west of Libya the French have agreed to cede to the Italians the tract of desert through which the caravan routes between Glad, Ghat and Ghadames pass. Consequently, Italy comes out of the war with important colonial acquisitions. It may be doubted, however, whether, even so, any large body of Italian emigrants will seek their fortunes in these enlarged Italian colonies rather than in South America, with which considerable commercial relations are being developed.

PROCEDURE PERMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Having received the assurance that no disloyal emblems would be displayed in connection with the St. Patrick's Day procession, the new Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councillor Aikman, gave permission for the holding of the procession. A large and influential delegation of citizens strongly opposed the granting of a permit, but the Lord Mayor relied on the assurances from the organizers of the procession.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT BUREAU

One opinion counts for so much. It is scarcely surprising that few natives care to risk such publicity, or that, if it cannot be avoided, they will see that the report shall be innocuous from a Nationalist standpoint as far as they are concerned, whether it be in accordance with the actual facts or not.

More violent means of intimidation have been evidenced in the recent bomb outrages on public ministers, not to mention the method of sending out anonymous threats of violence. Few temperaments can withstand the strain of experiencing such methods, and certainly that of the average Egyptian is not included in the few. It is not surprising, then, that the policy of two ministers, the former Premier, Mohamed Pasha Said, and the former Minister of Public Works, Ismail Pasha Sirry, should have been affected by the recent outrages.

The former, who took up office shortly after the March (1919) disturbances and thus rendered a most valuable service to the British authorities, was attacked in July, and in November resigned on the grounds that the coming of the Milner Commission, against which the Nationalists had issued threats of strenuous opposition, was undesirable. Yet it was decided to send out the Milner Commission early last spring. The latter's resignation came about a month after a bomb had been thrown at his motor car by a hitherto unknown assailant. In explanation of his action Sirry Pasha stated that he was of the opinion that the Sudan irrigation projects might be detrimental to Egypt and that an Egyptian had not been appointed as member of the special commission which is examining the whole problem, both objections, he it noted, fully in line with Nationalist opinion.

Bombs and Resignations

As the government immediately complied with his demands by appointing

Hussein Wassif Pasha, a retired irrigation official, and by promising full publicity for the projects, the Minister necessarily withdrew his resignation, but within two days he had resigned again, this time on another ground. Yet it was only a few days before the bomb attack that he had given lectures to the government officials explaining and endorsing the very projects in question. In contrast, the attitude of the present Premier, Yusef Wahba Wahba, a Copt, and one of the most capable men in Egypt, is all the more commendable, as in spite of his very narrow escape a few weeks ago he still holds office, and it is hoped will continue to do so for some time to come.

The efforts of the National press to improve the party's standing are frequently most amusing. A few days ago an article appeared in the "Nazim," most naively suggesting that the greater part of the sum of £100,000 which had been collected on behalf of the Kitchener Memorial Fund should be transferred to the Nationalist Delegation. Up to the present few memorial funds in Egypt appear to have realized their original object and the proposed disposal of a fund contributed to by people of many nationalities and political opinions is delightfully simple.

At the same time another native paper published a most glowing description of the success of a tour of Nationalist delegates in the provinces for the purpose of raising subscriptions. In as far as the account of their reception at one town goes, the journalistic license of multiplying the size of the crowd by 10 was recognized as the writer happened to be at the spot when the delegates arrived. The crowd of youths and boys was noisy, it is true, but nevertheless, if the report was officially sanctioned by the delegates, Nationalist subscribers should insist on a reliable audit of the account of their fund.

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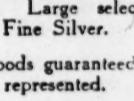
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HISPANO-AMERICAN APATHY DEPLORED

Attitude of Spain During War and Germanophile Sympathies Have Contributed to Estrangement of South America

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Some time back it was announced that King Alfonso has planned a visit to South America during the present year and that everything depended on the political situation. Such a visit by the Spanish sovereign to the South American republics of Spanish extraction, and once under the sway of Spain, has been talked of and even dreamt of for ages past. But just before the war began it seemed that the scheme might take shape. Certainly the King for his own part was agreeable and even anxious to undertake this. Don Alfonso has always taken the closest and most intelligent interest in all affairs concerning the tightening of the bonds between Spain and the daughter states of South America.

During the war—the ministers in Spain and the Argentine were raised to the rank of embassies—it became clearer that, from the economic point of view, it was desirable that the countries should draw together more closely, and there has been an evident disposition on each side in this direction. In such circumstances there has naturally been inquiry and some anxiety as to when the projected royal expedition would take place.

King's Visit Postponed

It appears now, as was anticipated, that King Alfonso can make no arrangements while the Spanish political situation is in the present extraordinary state. He has just made a statement in which he reiterates his intention of making this visit to South America, but says that the times through which his own country and others are passing are altogether too critical to allow the heads of the State to absent themselves from the direction of public affairs. He recognizes that the future of the nation depends on the Hispano-American countries, and as soon as the situation will permit of it he will feel a very real satisfaction in making the projected visit.

Of course this decision that the South American trip must be postponed is quite inevitable. Cabinet crises are the order of the day, and while Spain remains a monarchy, the presence of the King is quite essential in settling them, besides which Don Alfonso at such times is really the only man of authority who can ever see the way through the difficulties presented and make the parties proceed in the direction that he indicates.

Speeding of Methods Desired

It seems that in the near future, with amalgamations of parties being considered, he will be needed for the designation of new premiers. To some it seems that a long time must elapse before the country can be so tranquil that the King may sail the seas to the Argentine and the other republics who wish to welcome him. It is unfortunate, for a more definite and practical shape needs to be given at this moment to the Hispano-American movement, which so far has been largely a matter on the Spanish side at all events, of sentimental talk. The South American states, while admitting the sentimental points, regard this affair from a more keenly business point of view than the Spaniards, and they would like to see the latter speeding up in the way of work and business. Some very plain intimations to this effect have been received in Spain in recent times.

Consequently the Madrid press regards the postponement of the King's visit as inevitable, and takes it with very little comment, in fact there is hardly any at all. The "Dia" makes a few smooth comments, remarking that "when the world awakens to new ideals, when it is found that the economic and intellectual values of every people are submitted to a radical transformation, men and races seek the energy they need in the assistance and collaboration of their affinities. Spain, which has emerged from the war, thanks to the neutrality imposed upon her by her people, with unexpected economic and dynamic resources, does not solicit the assistance of her affinities, but indicates a perfect communion of interests and ideals with those peoples."

Plain Truths Spoken

Alvaro Alcalá Galiano in the column of "A. B. C." does not seek to gloss over the situation and utters some plain truths, even though to some they may appear to be tinged with a little pessimism. He makes light of what some regard as the new "American Crusade." In this vague scheme of Spanish conquest they were, he said, making a show of fighting, with sentimental and patriotic rhetoric, against the gold, diplomacy, policy, industry, and commerce of other nations. Their entire sphere of activity was limited to lyrical speeches, to lectures, to Hispano-American congresses, to societies, and to banquets in which the orators made the traditional cord vibrate with a "canto a la raza" and shed pathetic tears evoking the 18 daughters who on the other side of the Atlantic remain united to the mother country by indestructible bonds. These customary resources of oratory, Mr. Galiano goes on to say, produced much applause and murmur of approval. But once the tearful eyes were dried and the ovations ceased, if they reflected on the Spanish book trade in America, for example, they would see that in spite of the "ties of tongue" the French, the Germans, and the Anglo-Saxons had captured that book market there, and that their diplomatic representation in various republics out there was what it was

and not what it ought to be, and if today Hispano-America looked toward Spain without anger and sometimes even with sympathy, Spain had done little to deserve it.

Continuing, Mr. Galiano says that he would not strike a blow against tradition, for indeed it was due to the Spanish tradition alone that, independently of their governments and without official activity, Spanish artists in America had accomplished their isolated triumphs. Every Spaniard would rejoice when a Sorolla triumphed in New York or when a Blasco Ibáñez caused the Spanish novel to emerge from its isolation and pass through so many editions in North America as seemed chimerical to them in Spain.

Illusions Not Desirable

But it were well there should not be too many illusions as to the influence of Spain in America. Nothing, or very little, had been done to extend it in a practical manner. The Spanish publisher, who had known how to enrich himself at the expense of the national authors, had refrained on the other hand from exploiting the vast publishing field of Hispano-America. The Spanish book today hardly began to equal the sale of French and English books. In matters of politics and intellect the Hispano-American of modern culture looked more toward France than toward Spain. Rubén Darío had defined the attitude in the saying, "My mother is Spanish; my sweetheart is of Paris." Spain was the archive from which the newly rich drew their parchments and the ancestral home in which it seemed well to have some relations. But the adopted country was France, whose single smile captured them.

"Our political constitutions," he declares, "are not those of America, and our 'fiesta Nacional' is prohibited throughout the whole of Hispano-America as being anti-civilizing. The attitude of Spain during the war, and her Germanophile sympathies have above all contributed to this estrangement from the mother country to the advantage of France."

Unable to Compete in Trade

"Our political apathy during those years revealed all that was possible, and did not make for the tightening of communications in the commercial order of things between Spain and those republics. But in this order we cannot compete with the United States who are preparing themselves—at this very moment—for the Pacific invasion of Hispano-America. Then we must aspire only to be able to exploit the advantages of language. Having now lost the conquests of Pizarra and Cortés, let us not also lose that of Cerantes."

At the close of this remarkable utterance, the writer recognizes that with the political situation what it is in Spain, it is impossible for the King to visit South America at present. He would not have time to visit the various countries in which so far "there have only been missionaries of thought like Altamira and other distinguished university men, or true ambassadors of Spanish art like María Guerrero and Fernando Mendoza, who have raised the Spanish flag on high above American cities." But Hispano-Americans had the right, he declared in conclusion, to expect something more from official Spain.

GROWING RAW COTTON WITHIN THE EMPIRE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—The report of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee, which was published as

White Paper a short while since, has been well received by the press in Lancashire. The Textile Mercury describes it as "an epoch-making document." It would be impossible," says this journal, "to exaggerate the importance or significance of it. The findings are valuable not only by reason of their intrinsic merit; their importance is essentially enhanced by reason of the character of the men who compose the committee and by the multifarious interests which they represent."

The report of the Empire Cotton-Growing Committee (which was issued last year and is adopted by the former body) "constitutes the most momentous pronouncement upon the dangers which threaten the cotton industry and all which that involves and on the urgent and immediate steps which should be taken to avert such a calamity."

The Cotton Factory Times says: "It is to be hoped that the committee will continue its labors until such time as the needs of the industry are fully met by a plentiful supply of raw cotton grown within the Empire."

The Manchester Guardian urges the imperative need for immediate action, as even 10 years, it declares, is nothing like enough to add 5,000,000 or 10,000,000 bales to the supply. It emphasizes the fact that it will only be possible to enlarge the supply by paying a price which will be attractive to the growers in the new areas. "This," continues the Guardian, "will perhaps discourage some, but Lancashire will have to take long views, if it is to maintain its prosperity. The committee proposes to test its sincerity by asking for voluntary levy of six pence per bale upon all cotton imported by the Liverpool or Manchester Cotton Association. Such an addition to the cost of spinners' material would hardly be felt at any time, and it will certainly not be felt now. If anything, the sum is inadequate, as it will only provide £100,000 a year and that will not go very far in developing new areas."

"America need have no jealousy of such a movement," adds the Guardian. "The world will need all the cotton it will get from any source, and there will be no sharp gradations in prices in consequence of the progress which may be made in the work of cultivation."

A conference fully representative of the trade has called on the government to adopt the report.

LORD LEVERHULME OPPOSES CONTROL

Business Authority Says That All Shackles on Trade Must Finally Be Paid for by Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Leverhulme was the principal guest at a dinner of the Sales Managers Association, held recently at the Holborn Restaurant. Sir Richard Cooper, M.P., presided. The subject discussed was, "Business, Free or in Shackles?"

Lord Leverhulme said people seemed to consider that the primary sin of a business man was success. The man who had the ability to create, develop, organize, and produce, who brought a rich stream of products to the country for income tax, super-tax, excess profits tax, and taxes of every form, was considered a man who must be specially curbed, checked, and controlled, and that it was the duty of the whole country to discourage his activity.

Lord Leverhulme said that if after the war they were going to pay their war indebtedness they would have to pay it by the persistent efforts of all to build up an enormous home and an enormous export trade. They must secure raw materials and build ships to bring them to the United Kingdom. Taxation of wealth would merely mean the taking of money out of one pocket and putting it back into another. What was wanted was increased factories and increased output. The taxation of wealth would merely decrease the ability of the manufacturer to do what was needed. The spirit of today in regard to profits, he maintained, was one of cupidity and jealousy. The sins of the masters of the past were being visited upon their heads.

Getting Their Coats Off

Today, Lord Leverhulme continued, two reports had been received of a number of committees dealing with the operation of the Profiteering Act. In one case, that of a thread company, the committee reported that £250,000 was the profits made by the company in the United Kingdom, one-twentieth of the whole. What were they wasting their time over? Instead of getting their coats off and getting to work to produce more goods they were stopping to inquire about an industry that was able to sell thread so cheaply that its competitors would require 50 per cent more to produce the thread and sell it on the British market.

That profit of £250,000 amounted to 5,000,000 shillings. That, divided among 45,000,000 people, was about 1½d. per head per annum. Yet they were wasting time considering whether they ought to pay that 1½d. per head per annum to the men who were said to hold the monopoly of the thread trade of the United Kingdom. They had a huge parliamentary machine to inquire whether they were being fleeced—and it only meant 1½d. per head per annum. That was said to be a serious matter, but at the same time the government, by its taxation, was rich beyond the dreams of avarice as compared with the shareholders of that thread company.

Could Lead Idle Lives

In relation to those large concerns, Lord Leverhulme said, the public had the best of the arrangement. The men who carried on the businesses, if they wished, could lead idle lives, and need not take the trouble to build up an industry. The policy of the committee on industry seemed to be to make British industry prosperous and successful by harassing those who built it up and carried it on, by making them feel that it was a criminal act to build up a great industry. The greatest disservice they could do the nation, he declared, was to preach the doctrine that success was profligacy.

After coming through the war successfully they were trying to arrange their trade on normal lines. Only so could they get decrease in prices without decrease in incomes. The idea, held in some quarters, that it was necessary to decrease wages to bring down cost of production, he maintained, was wrong.

Increased Production Needed

They needed increase of production to bring down cost and to maintain wages. Producing power was dependent upon high wages, and to reduce purchasing power would lower the demand at the factories. Mass production would reduce cost without lowering wages.

Lord Leverhulme condemned the continuance of government control, and maintained that all shackles which interfered with trade would ultimately have to be paid for by the consumer. "There should be," he said, "no interference with the enjoyment of the fruits of industry during the life of their producer." Over-taxation, he maintained, meant disaster. If they persisted in their present course their ability to pay off indebtedness, to bring their country into the calm waters of sound finance and to bring the rates of exchange down to normality would be defeated. Shackles must go from businesses so that business men could proceed on business lines to attain national prosperity.

FEW AMERICAN SHIPS TODAY BURNING COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"Americans are ahead of us in the use of oil fuel for ships," said J. H. Williams at a meeting held in the Institute of Marine Engineers, the Minories. "There is hardly an American ship coming over today that is not burning oil," he proceeded. "Today for shipping there is no slight doubt that oil is a cheaper fuel than coal. Not necessarily at Newcastle, but all the world over this has been my experience. There are many ports today where oil is half the price of coal. In South America oil is displacing coal very rapidly. All the Southern Pacific locomotives are oil-fired. Oil can be

obtained out East in practically every big port, and coal is at a high price except in certain cases, and wherever coal is dear, oil will displace it."

Mr. Williams added that several districts abroad did not burn so much oil because they had coal mines alongside them. Oil was rapidly coming into its own, and it had a tremendous future before it. They were, he declared, barbarians if they used coal today. As natural scientists they should use oil. Nature had hidden in the earth and in the waters under the earth many things useful to man, but there were few, if any, more useful to man than oil.

TRACING CAUSE OF PRESENT UNREST

Lord Askwith Ascribes Origin of Industrial Upheaval to Economic Revolution of 1908

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lord Askwith was the principal guest at a dinner of the Sales Managers Association, held recently at the Holborn Restaurant. Sir Richard Cooper, M.P., presided. The subject discussed was, "Business, Free or in Shackles?"

Lord Askwith said that the primary sin of a business man was success. The man who had the ability to create, develop, organize, and produce, who brought a rich stream of products to the country for income tax, super-tax, excess profits tax, and taxes of every form, was considered a man who must be specially curbed, checked, and controlled, and that it was the duty of the whole country to discourage his activity.

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BRITISH CONTRACTS IN NEW ZEALAND

Government Has Bought Country's Surplus at Rates Lower Than Prevail Elsewhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The British Government's contracts for the purchase of New Zealand's exportable surplus of meat, wool, butter, cheese and certain other products run out at the end of June next. Generally speaking, they have been profitable contracts for the dominion.

Britain has paid something like £130,000,000 to New Zealand farmers under these contracts, and has taken delivery of all the produce in the dominion, thus relieving the producers from responsibility for shipment. But the farmers are not taking kindly to proposals that the contracts should be extended. Most of them prefer, it seems to accept the chances of free market.

The reason for the attitude of the farmers is not far to seek. The British Government announced at the beginning of 1920, for example, that it intended at an early date to lower the price of frozen meat by 2d. per pound, making the average price for beef 11½d. per pound and for mutton 10½d. per pound. The New Zealand farmer who reads this announcement knows that the British Government is paying him 5d. per pound for prime ox beef and 5-3d. per pound for first quality wether mutton—with lower prices for other qualities.

The difference between the New Zealand price and the London wholesale price makes the farmer uneasy. Britain pays 10½d. per pound for New Zealand cheese in the store and 1d. 7½d. per pound for butter. These prices are nearly doubled by the time the product reaches the British consumer.

The word "commandeer" has been used improperly in connection with Britain's purchases of produce in New Zealand and the other dominions of the Empire. The Government of Great Britain had no power during the war or at any other time to take goods compulsorily in New Zealand. What actually occurred was this: The British Government offered to buy, in New Zealand, the exportable surplus of wool, meat, dairy produce, and some other articles. The various offers, made in 1915, 1916, and 1917, were put before the farmers by the New Zealand Government, and a certain amount of bargaining took place. Eventually contracts were made at prices that, while substantially ahead of pre-war rates, were lower than the rates then prevailing in the world's markets. The farmers were willing to make concessions to the mother country at a time of trial, and they realized, moreover, that they ought to pay something for relief from the problems of shipment.

The scheme has worked well and the farmers have not grumbled more than is the habit of farmers in all parts of the world. They have had one real grievance, in the pooling of their meat with the other meat purchases made by Britain. This meant that, while the New Zealand farmers were getting less than 6d. per pound for their meat, the British consumer paid up to 2s. per pound for it, the difference being used largely to pay very high prices to the American meat packers. New Zealanders have reason to distrust the American packers, for the operations of the meat trust have been felt here, and the pooling system made them feel that they were helping to pay the trust's profits.

PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York—At the first session of the conference of producers and consumers' cooperative associations, opening here tomorrow, representatives of the producers will organize into committees for the discussion of special questions concerning methods of organization and marketing of different kinds of products.

Representatives of consumers' organizations will hold their first session on Wednesday afternoon. Plans of the railway brotherhoods for cooperation will be discussed by O. C. Trask, assistant grand president of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way and Shop Laborers, at a joint session of producers and consumers on Wednesday evening.

JAPAN EXPERIENCES GREAT TRADE YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner for Japan, that country has just completed the greatest year in its history of international trade. The total figures for imports and exports amounted to the grand total of yen 4,272,419,000, an increase of yen 647,000, over the year 1918. The most noteworthy feature of last year's results was the fact that the balance of trade was against Japan to the extent of yen 73,717,000. While it is to be admitted the exports from Japan to foreign countries increased by yen 4,163,000 last year, imports into Japan at the same time advanced by yen 372,461,000.

Dealing with the shipping outlook, Mr. Bryan says that business with North America has been more divided between American, Canadian, and native companies. The activities of American shipping concerns have been attracting particular attention of late in that country. The ships building in Japan for the United States Shipping Board carry freight on builders' account on their first trip to America, where they are turned over to the owners. This factor has been the means of reducing freight

rates of late. Then, again, American, British, and French firms are resuming old runs and strengthening up with new ships, while one or two new American lines have recently been established to operate ships belonging to the United States Shipping Board.

Japanese trade with China was seriously hampered by the Chinese boycotts, while shipments of foodstuffs from that country were also held up. There has been a general increase in operating expenses due to the fact that both wages of seamen and landmen have advanced greatly. The cost of coal is also a most important factor. Coal, which a couple of years ago cost 5 yen a ton at the mine, now costs the shipping companies 18 yen to 20 yen per ton.

THEATERS

"Candida" Revived in London

By The Christian Science Monitor theater correspondent

"Candida," comedy by G. Bernard Shaw, revived at the Holborn Empire Theater, London. The cast:

Proserpine, Gardner.....Sybil Thorndike
Pamela Page
Rev. James Mayor....Lewis Casson

Mr. Burgess.....Bruce Winston

Rev. Alexander Mill.....Hugh Bayly

LONDON, England—"Candida" will endure perhaps longer than any other of Mr. Shaw's plays, because it is the most human and sincere of them all, and because its characters are the truest to life. All those who have been brought into contact with many men and women will have met the prototype of Candida, her husband, and Eugene. They are three characters, each very beautiful after its kind; and the relations between them awaken our keenest sympathy, and touch a note deeper and truer than Mr. Shaw has touched before or since.

A revival of "Candida," therefore, is always welcome, for the play's sake and for the sake of seeing other players in these parts. The Holborn production is interesting, principally because it gives us an opportunity to see as Candida a young English actress who is today deservedly very much before the eyes of the critics, both in tragedy and comedy. Candida

birds on white or silvery wings, and

which lies across the water.

From Circular Quay, the home of all

pumas; they might "cannon" off the sides, as a cat does from a wall. Lions and tigers are too heavy to perform this feat of agility.

Elephant Easily Restrained

Of all animals, the elephant has been most easily blocked from escape. A moat only four feet in width is sufficient. Bears are behind 10-foot moats; the small Malayan bears have only five feet between them and the public footpath.

The seal pond is one of the most popular features. Next, perhaps, come the aviaries. There is a wonderful collection of birds, including birds of paradise, which have proved easy to keep, their requirements being known.

These lovely forest-dwellers, the gems of tropic isles and wild New Guinea, are no lovers of sunshine; they prefer shade, and from twilit leafy bower in the aviaries, their plumes gleam and sparkle like clusters of precious stones.

Here you will see the king bird of paradise, the magnificent variety, the redbird—all in fine plumage. Standing by their aviary, under the blue Australian sky, on a summer's day, it is easy to imagine that you are in the tropics, with the paradise birds

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MILL SPECULATION STIRS OPERATIVES

Demand of the Workers for an Inquiry Into the Cotton Industry May Culminate in a Request for a Royal Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—A very important motion is to come before the next delegate meeting of the Operatives Spinners Amalgamation. It is from the Preston district, and calls upon the executive at once to take steps to obtain an inquiry into the cotton industry similar to that recently conducted into the coal industry, and now proceeding in regard to the claim of the dock and waterside workers for a national minimum of 16s. a day, and better conditions as to overtime.

Importance attaches to this resolution because it undoubtedly represents the opinion of a large number, and not only in the spinning section of the trade, but also among the operatives on the manufacturing side. Such an inquiry has been mooted for some time, and at the annual conference of the United Textile Workers Association last summer, a motion was actually made in favor of the nationalization of the cotton trade, but was not voted upon. There has been a lot of talk about nationalization since then, and also of a thorough public investigation into the organization and transaction of the trade such as was conducted in the coal-mining industry. The Preston proposition is certain to obtain much support, and will very likely carry.

Mill Speculation Condemned

The demand for such an inquiry is stimulated by present high profits and the unabated speculation in mills. On his recent visit to Manchester the then president of the Board of Trade, Sir Auckland Geddes, condemned this speculation and pointed out that it was bound to lead eventually to some one being "let down." The writing up of capital to meet increased values was quite another matter.

If this sort of thing continues the demand for a royal commission, as was the case with coal, or an investigation under the Industrial Courts Act, such as is now in progress over the dockers' claim, will grow in volume. Possibly it may be stayed if the employers concede a substantial advance in wages when the current agreement expires at the end of April. The largest of the weavers' societies, Burnley, is to propose to the Weavers Amalgamation that an increase of 120 per cent shall be asked for, and also that weavers shall be guaranteed a minimum wage, equaling 85 per cent of the normal wage, when for reasons over which they have no control they are kept idle in the mill. This question of a weavers' minimum is already being negotiated with the employers.

Forty-Hour Week

More in the background, but still significant of the operatives' attitude, is the Burples weavers' proposal for a 40-hour week, and the statement in the quarterly report of the Operatives Spinners' Amalgamation that, far from the operatives countenancing any lengthening of hours, as was recently proposed in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, when they move in the matter, at all, it will be for an alteration in the other direction.

It is not a year since the working hours were reduced from 55½ to 48 a week, and an application by the unions for a still further reduction is not to be anticipated in the immediate future, and certainly not until the wages have undergone a revision, but in this connection it has to be remembered that hours in the cotton trade are longer than those in the contiguous industries of coal mining, engineering, and hat manufacture, in spite of the fact that most of the employees in cotton are women, and that a large proportion of children is included.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

BOSTON, New York—The Steel & Tube Company of America reports for February and the two months ended February 29:

	Bid	Asked
Boston & Mont.	91%	93%
Bronx Refinery	46	47%
Buckeye Pipe	97	100
Cheesbrough Mfg.	225	240
Continental Oil	600	625
Galena Signal com	77	82
Illinois Pipe Line	175	180
Indiana Pipe	98	103
International Pet.	42%	43%
Northern Pipe	100	105
Pierce Oil	18	19
Prairie O & G.	600	670
Prairie Pipe	250	260
Refining	420	435
R.W. Penn Pipe	84	87
S.O. of Ky.	420	435
S.O. of N.J.	820	830
S.O. of N.Y.	435	445
S.O. of Ohio	490	515
Union Tank	124	128
Vacuum Oil	420	430
S.O. old stock (all on)	2640	

STEEL & TUBE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York—The Steel & Tube Company of America reports for February and the two months ended February 29:

Sales \$6,322,483 \$1,355,788
Net sales 5,299,286 5,570,285
Gross oper. profit 1,026,632 1,082,110
Total Income 1,050,230 1,358,415
Prefered div 102,063 204,165
Surplus 709,265 1,164,249

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Parity

Sterling	\$1.94	\$1.8665
Francs	14.32	15.1825
Lire	19.87	15.1825
Gulders	.374	.4020
German marks	.6123	.2382

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market			
Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	503	504	49½
Am Car & Fdry	142½	142½	141½
Am Ind Corp	103	105½	104½
Am Smelters	704	704	69½
Am Sugar	131	131	129
Am Tel & Tel	97	97	97
Am Woolen	136	136½	133½
Anaconda	65½	65½	64½
Atchison	83½	83½	83½
At Gulf & W I	163½	163½	163½
B & O	28½	28½	25½
Beth Steel	98½	98½	96½
Brown	125½	126	125
Can Pac	88	88½	87½
Cent Leather	153	153	157
Chandler	38½	38½	38½
Chic M St P	37½	37½	37½
Chic R I & Pac	163	163½	163½
China	92	95	93
Chic Pacific	25½	25½	24½
Crucible Steel	45½	45½	45½
Cuba Cane	80½	80½	80½
Cuba Cane pf	113½	113½	113½
End Johnson	158	162½	161
Gen Electric	38½	38½	37½
Gen Motors	83	83	83
Gen Paper (New)	69½	70	69½
Gen Prod	88½	88½	85½
Int Paper	104	104½	103½
Pan Am Pet	96½	97½	96½
Pan Am Pet B	104	104½	103½
Penn	42½	42½	42½
Penn-Arrow	71	71½	70½
Reading	87½	87½	85½
Rep Iron & Steel	111	111	108½
Roy Dutch N.Y.	104	104½	103½
Sinclair	42½	45	43½
So Pac	101½	101½	100½
Studebaker	109	107	107½
Texas Co	215	215	212½
Texas & Pac	105	105½	104½
Texaco	25½	25½	25½
U S Rubber	112½	112½	111
U S Steel	105	106	104½
U S Realty	55	57½	55
Utah Copper	79½	79½	78½
Westinghouse	53½	54½	53½
Willys-Over	24½	25	24½
Worthington	83	83	82
Total sales	735,800		

UNITED STATES SMELTING REPORT

More Than \$14 a Share Earned on the Common Stock in 1919 Compared With \$8.75 in 1918—Operating Figures

BOSTON, Massachusetts—For the year ended December 31, 1919, the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company reports a net income, after all charges and federal taxes, of \$6,641,214, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$14.07 a share on the 511,115 common shares outstanding. This compares with profits before taxes of \$3,072,865 in 1918, equal to \$8.75 a share, and \$3,505,315, or \$5.13 a share, after charges and taxes, in 1917.

The income account compares as follows:

	1919	1918
Each after chrgs. cost	\$8,229,555	\$7,249,553
Prof other chrgs. etc.	1,136,340	
Deprec and expl.	*1,571,579	1,877,364
Depletion res.		597,079
Fed taxes, add res, etc.	1,552,601	
Profit for year	6,641,214	4,775,090
Dividends	3,633,357	3,457,800
Surplus	3,007,857	1,317,290

(Includes depletion reserve.)

TRADE MOVING IN BETTER VOLUME

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½%	97.52	97.70	97.52	97.52
Lib 4%	90.40	90.40	90.40	90.40
Lib 24 4s	89.42	89.42	89.40	89.40
Lib 24 4½s	89.88	89.88	89.80	89.80
Lib 3d 4½s	92.76	92.84	92.74	92.74
Lib 4th 4½s	89.86	89.86	89.76	89.80
Victory 4½s	97.56	97.55	97.50	97.50
Victory 3½s	97.56	97.55	97.50	97.50

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 6s	97	97½	97½	97½
Anglo French 5½s	1921	97½	95½	95½
Anglo French 5½s	1922	92½	92½	92½
Anglo French 5½s	1929	89½	89½	89½
Anglo French 5½s	1937	88½	88½	88½

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec
A M Tel	.97	
A A Ch com	-\$1.00	
Am Bosch	-\$1.18	
Am Wool com	+\$133½	
Am Zinc	20b	
Arizona	13	
Booth Fish	11½b	
Boston Elevated	64	
Boston & Maine	14	
Bufile	-\$284	
Cal & Arizona	50	
Cali & Heda	260	
Copper Range	46	
Davis-Daly	11½	
East Butte	20	
Eastern Mass	7½	
Fairbanks	7½	
Granby	-\$49½	1%
Gorton-Pew	26½	
Gray & Davis	37½	
Hannover Com	74	

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Trip to the Wayside Inn

One summer day Abner Redding and his two cousins, Harold Winn and Albert Purvis, who were visiting him at the farm in Sudbury, wandered from the big barn off into the near-by woods. Among the trees it was as cool and still as one could desire, and down in the dark shady hollow at the foot of the hill, where in the autumn Grandpa Willis often tramped at nightfall, they at length came to the shore of Bear Pond. This was a shallow little sheet of water where Abner and Harold earlier had floated a raft; and now that Albert had come, they had constructed a larger and better one, to which the old raft was attached as a sort of tender.

The three at once proceeded to launch the rafts, and once afloat there were all sorts of imaginative voyages to be taken. As they poled up and down the still surface of the little forest lake, they could easily hear the rumble of the passing wheels on the Great Road, just a little way over the ridge to the south. Sometimes it was a light, quick rattle, and they knew that a carriage was going by; and then again it would be the slow, heavy rumble of a wagon going to market. But near as they were to the road, no one could see them hidden away there, and unless they shouted louder than usual, with desire to attract attention, no one could hear them.

After about an hour of play here, however, Abner suddenly proposed that they should go down and watch the men haying in the swamp.

"Oh, it's a fine place, down in a hollow in the woods something like this, and they're cutting blue grass. I always like to go there every year," he enthusiastically exclaimed in explanation.

Departing on this new quest, the boys after a short walk came upon a small birch house which had been built a little distance from the road by some wandering gypsy passing along that way. It had evidently not been standing long, as the birch trees, of which it had been built, had leaves on them which were still green. Two saplings had been stuck in the ground, and then a third had been stretched across these at the top. Slanting from this to the ground a number of young trees had been laid, the whole making a thick and substantial roof. A few smaller trees had been pushed into the earth at the sides, so that when the boys crawled within they found themselves in a cozy and warm interior.

"I wonder if a rain would come through," said Harold, looking up at the leafy roof, which cleared their heads, when in a sitting position, only in the highest parts.

"I don't believe it would unless it rained pretty hard," said Albert.

"Don't you wish it would rain now?" asked Abner, lying down with his feet up against one of the doorposts, as he called them, and looking out into the dim and silent woods. "Do you suppose a gypsy would build a hut for just one night?"

Faintly, in another moment, the three caught a distant metallic sound. "That's the men whetting their scythes," exclaimed Abner. "Come on."

Crawling out of the hut, they started once more for the swamp. Soon they struck a wood road, and following this, in a few minutes more, came out on the hollow.

"Hullo, boys!" called Grandpa Willis, as soon as he had observed the boys on their emergence from the woods. "How did you get down here? I'm just going back to the house. I've got an errand to do in the south part of the town; how would you all like to go along with me? You see, I will have to go on the Marlborough Road and ride almost as far as the Wayside Inn to see my man. If you say so I'll hitch into the two-seated wagon instead of the buggy."

All instantly declared their acceptance and their pleasure at this prospect, and Albert asked what was the Wayside Inn.

"Oh, I know," spoke up Abner, "it's the old tavern where the people round here have parties in winter."

"But that isn't all," said Mr. Willis, as they walked along back toward the house. "Who can tell anything else about the famous Wayside Inn? Why, boys, folks know about that old inn all over the world."

"Didn't somebody write about it?" asked Harold.

"Yes, the poet Longfellow; and you will probably read his 'Tales of the Wayside Inn' sometime. But it was famous before him. After I've finished with my business, I'll drive up the road a piece and show you the place. Then, when you boys get home, you can tell about having seen the room in which Washington ate his dinner, and the room in which Lafayette slept. That will be worth while, won't it?"

When they had in due time reached the barn, Grandpa Willis went right in to harness up Billy, while the boys went on to the house to get some lunch put up, and to ask Kate to come along, too.

About 11 o'clock they were off, Grandpa Willis and Kate on the front seat, and Abner, Harold, and Albert on the back. It was pretty warm riding, and to save time they had their lunch as they rode along. Mr. Willis' errand attended to, it was nearly 3 when they finally reached the inn.

All four children found it very interesting going over the famous old place. There was scratching writing on the small window-panes, and many relics, and historical stories describing them were told by the man in charge. Up in the attic they were shown a board bunk with nothing but a small pillow in it where, they were informed, the little Negro waiter boy

"The flying fish has so much fun"

The Flying Fish

The flying fish has so much fun cavorting in the sparkling sun, I wonder if a special ace Gets medals in a flying race?

The Boys Go Camping

Ever since that bright June day when school closed and the long summer vacation began, the boys had planned for their camping trip to the lake, a few miles away. John's father used to say that the young campers had more fun thinking about going into camp than they had when they finally reached there. For weeks they made lists of things to take along: groceries, beds, clothing, lanterns—and the tent.

The main thing was the tent, for what would camping be for a boy without canvas to live under for two weeks? It was not going to be a very large tent, but that would make it all the more cozy and snug. There would be just room enough for the two boys to set up their little narrow cots, an oil stove for cooking, and a corner for boxes of clothes, food, books, and a mandolin. You can see what a funny collection of articles they had, but that made it all the more joyful.

The boys were ready, and so to go to the lake a whole week ahead of time, and you may ask why that was. Such a question is easy to answer. A week in advance gave them plenty of time to pack up everything several times, to see how it would look when they finally set off. They rolled up everything but the cots in the canvas of the tent and bound this bundle with ropes, so that it looked quite shipshape. Harry knew an old sailor who had taught him how to make a fine seamanship bundle, with the rope tied around in a special way, and with sailor's knots and other little things that made the whole baggage look as though it surely had just been thrown off a South Seas sailing ship.

Harry was very proud of his sailor's knots, and John was kind of glad about it, too.

Both boys liked to read books, and they had picked out a quiet spot under some trees in a cove of the lake where they would pitch their tent, a half mile from the colony of cottages where most folks lived, and here they could read just as hard as ever they wished. Of course there would not be only reading. There would be swimming and diving and boating, as well as games with other boys whom they would find near the resort. But all this would be a contrast that would make the reading all the better. One of the books they selected to take along was "Robinson Crusoe," for each one liked to think sometimes that he was "poor old Robinson" perhaps, with his man Friday, for they stayed together in most of their adventures.

Then one day they set out, and it was just as sunny and the sky was just as blue as possible. An expressman who made regular trips to the lake loaded their sailor's bundle and their cots on to his wagon, and the two boys sat proudly on top of the bundle. It was a great day and the fun had only started.

Along toward afternoon the express wagon and its load reached the brow of the hill, at the foot of which camp was to be pitched. It was a calm day

and the lake was blue and still, and the finest sort of a time to set up a tent and make everything snug. It took no time at all to unload the things, and then the boys went to work. They selected a level spot which would make a good floor for the camp, and dug holes for the two poles, which would be strengthened by the cross-bar, over which the canvas would be stretched.

After the poles were firm, the tent was thrown over them, and stakes driven into the earth to be used for fastening the guy-ropes. When these were drawn tight and the edges of the canvas also staked to the ground, the tent was as strong as necessary. All the way around the camp the boys dug a shallow trench, so as to drain the water away from the tent in case it should rain, and thus keep the inside of the camp dry and pleasant.

But with the canvas once up, the best part of making camp was fixing things up inside. The cots were put opposite to each other, each being close up to the side walls of the tent, so that you could reach out any time and touch the canvas. But the boys had to be careful when it rained to put their hands on the roof, because then the water would begin to leak through. The canvas was heavy enough to keep the inside dry, but a little stream of water would start wherever it was touched.

Then on the cross-bar inside, a nail was driven, and on this the lantern was hung. When the light was going, the tent from the outside glowed like a great firefly, and looked very attractive. In one corner of the tent was placed the stove on which the boys were going to do their cooking. A box near by was made into a cupboard, to hold the cans of food they had brought along, and to serve as a table for the kitchen. In the other corner was another box where the boys kept their books and the man-of-war and a game of checkers.

So camp was made and the two weeks went along almost as fast as two hours, so it seemed to Harry and John.

The Ships

When I wake too early, And no one comes for me, I like to lie and think about The ships upon the sea.

I like to think that they will just Be sailing past our door, When some one will remember me And that they need one more!

And they will never wait till I Am nicely washed and dressed, And grandma and mamma make sure If traveling is best.

But they will bravely snatch me off To meet the high, proud gales, And walk the lovely silver decks And furl the scarlet sails.

Beautiful Birds

There are about fifty different kinds of birds of paradise, which are among the most beautiful of the world's feathered creatures, and their home is in the South Seas, on the continent of Australia and islands and countries near by. These birds live in forest treetops and are very lively and active, jumping about and hanging from the limbs of trees.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Girls and Gardening

"Oh," declared Mrs. Loring, "if only that back yard were presentable, I would be perfectly happy."

"I wish I had time and I would plant a garden," said Mr. Loring, pausing in his work of adjusting the stove-pipe at the kitchen range.

"With posies!" piped up little Marie. "Vegetables would be more practical," proposed Mrs. Loring.

"Why can't we have a garden, then?" inquired Lora, a slim miss of 14.

"I suppose the answer to that, daddy, is—if we were only boys instead of girls," laughed Janie, the eldest of the three sisters. "Then we could have a garden and you wouldn't have to work and dig in the yard after your long trip from the city."

"Well, there will be my Saturday afternoons and Sundays—a lot can be done then," said Mr. Loring, who liked this suburban place they had moved to, since they all had desired a change from the city.

After that nothing further was said about that spacious back yard, bare, choked with weeds of several years' growth, and in every way an unlovely spot. Mrs. Loring was an excellent housekeeper and soon converted the interior of the cottage into a homely and pleasing place. Mr. Loring seldom arrived from his city office before 7 o'clock, so he had scant opportunity to attend to the yard, where a garden rightfully belonged.

It was little Marie who started the plan by drawing a picture of a garden on her blackboard. She had brought the blackboard and a box of colored crayons from the city and had developed quite an artistic taste. She showed the picture to Janie—there were crooked paths bordered by pink, blue, and yellow posies. Rows of tall, skinny stalks, topped by immense splotches of crimson, surrounded the garden proper. A frail, wobbly summerhouse stood in one corner, with a stringy vine drooping over the front. But even so, there were possibilities in the sketch, and Janie called to Lora and the three sisters became deeply interested in little Marie's plan.

Fortunately, it was just the season of the year to plant a garden, so the girls immediately decided to work out the plan as a secret and prove to their father and mother what they were capable of doing.

Janie sent for a number of seed catalogues, and went to the library and borrowed several books on gardening. Then the girls called upon the man living down the road a short distance, who was always digging in his garden. From him they learned much more than from the seed catalogues and library books. This neighborly man offered his services in planting the garden, but the girls thanked him and told him they wished to do all the work themselves just so soon as they learned what must be done.

It wasn't easy, either, to rake and scrape up all the rubbish in that large back yard, but Janie and Lora and little Marie kept up their courage by constantly referring to the attractive plants they had sketched on the blackboard. When they had everything cleaned off, they had a man spade up the ground, paying him out of their own spending money.

Of course Mrs. Loring was taken into the secret and Mr. Loring soon noticed that the back yard was undergoing a great change, but the girls kept the real plans to themselves several weeks. They thought it would be such fun to have all the seeds planted, the paths fixed and everything in readiness before their father guessed what a transformation was in progress.

There was an old chicken wire fence inclosing the yard and they planted scarlet runner beans and sunflower seeds all along this unsightly fence. They divided the yard into plots of different shapes and sizes, making neat paths from one plot to another. These sections were planted to radishes, lettuce, peas, carrots, beets, and string beans. Then there were long rows of corn, a few tomato plants, some cabbages and in the corners, where the vines would have room to spread, they put in squash and cucumber seeds.

Little Marie insisted on her flowers. So Janie and Lora sowed nasturtiums, old-fashioned zinnias, sweet peas, and asters here and there about the premises.

Of course they didn't accomplish all this in a week—it was a big undertaking for three girls who were not accustomed to gardening; but all that spring their garden was the most interesting thing the girls had ever done. And when the rains soaked up the soil and the warm sun broke through the clouds and the earth began to steam and get thoroughly warm, it was remarkable how rapidly the tiny green shoots sprang up through the soil.

Another problem presented itself—one of the girls could tell the difference between the weeds and the flowers and vegetables. The kindly neighbor was called in time after time and he was pleased as could be to teach Lora, Janie, and little Marie how to distinguish the young sprouts. The sunflowers grew apace, and the scarlet runners on the chicken wire fence became a thing of beauty.

Mr. Loring begged to be allowed to build the rustic bower in the garden, and the girls permitted him to do this. They dug up roots of ivy vines from their friendly neighbor's ground and transplanted them about this bower. The vines soon clambered all over the framework and it was indeed a shady and delightful retreat where the family passed many delightful afternoons during the warm summer weather.

All that summer the Loring's table was supplied with vegetables from the girls' garden, and Little Marie never failed to keep the jars and vases filled with her home-grown posies.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The large tortoise shell"

In the sun, or upon the leaves of a fresh growth of nettles, or feeding on some early wayside flower; and also it may be seen taking short and rapid flights and fro, and chasing another of its kind hither and thither in the sun. Both during the summer, and again in the spring after hibernation, the large tortoise shell may commonly be met with sitting on the trunks of trees with expanded wings basking in the sunshine, and it also has a fondness for settling on the ground and immediately closing its wings, where it will sit motionless for some time. The writer has seen many resting in this manner on woodland paths, with the ground scattered with fallen fir cones. At a distance it was difficult to detect the butterflies from the cones, as both are of much the same coloring. Toward evening in summer time, the writer has often watched these butterflies settle on banks and crawl into holes to pass the night; old mouse holes or cavities in the soil under roots seemed to be favorite resorts.

The brightly colored small tortoise shell (*Vanessa urticae*) is one of the few British butterflies that have been

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMBRIDGE WINS BIG BOAT RACE

Light Blue Defeats Oxford University in Their Famous Rowing Event on the Thames River by About Four Lengths

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PUTNEY, England (Saturday) — The first inter-varsity boat race between Oxford and Cambridge since 1914 over the famous four-mile course between Putney and Mortlake was seen today when Cambridge carried the Light Blue first past the winning post, four lengths in front of the Oxford crew. It was a fine race, although the time recorded, namely 21m. 11s, was slow, owing to a strong southwest wind, which gave a great advantage to the winning crew who, having won the toss, selected the Surrey Station.

Princes Albert and Henry inspected the two shells before they were launched and followed the race in the umpires' launch. At 5:38 p.m. the race started, the Dark Blues getting away strongly at 40 strokes to the minute and leading slightly opposite the boathouses. This was but a passing advantage, however, and at the mile post the Light Blues were half a length in front. Cambridge gradually opened the distance between the two boats, and when they shot under Hammersmith Bridge they led by three-quarters of a length. From Chiswick Eyot, where two lengths separated the crews, the race became a procession up Chiswick reach. The full effect of the breeze was making itself felt, and both W. H. Porritt and R. T. Johnstone found it necessary to hug the Surrey shore closely. Opposite the Dukes Meadows, Porritt decided on a bold course. Cutting right across to the Middlesex side he took his boat under the bank and tried to make up ground by taking advantage of the smooth water. Stroke M. H. Ellis spurred finely and the crew responded well, but the slack water was of no assistance and Porritt had to come out again to go through the center arch of Barnes Bridge.

Oxford had now shot its bolt, and from there to the winning post Cambridge simply ran away from them, gaining about two lengths in a quarter mile and finishing very freshly four lengths ahead. The summary:

CAMBRIDGE

No. 2—J. H. Simpson.
No. 3—A. F. W. Dixon.
No. 4—R. L. McEwen.
No. 5—H. B. Mayford.
No. 6—J. A. Campbell.
Stroke—H. S. Hartley.
Coxswain—R. T. Johnstone. OXFORD

Bow—S. Earl.
No. 2—N. H. MacNeil.
No. 3—T. M. Dunand.
No. 4—C. H. Hill.
No. 5—D. T. Raikes.
No. 6—W. E. C. James.
Stroke—M. H. Ellis.
Coxswain—H. Porritt.

Official Times—One mile—km. 6½ Hammersmith Bridge—5m. 24s. Chiswick Eyot—12m. 21s. Barnes Bridge—17m. 31s. Finish—21m. 11s. Record for the course—18m. 29s., made by Oxford in 1912.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES

Year Winner Time
1822—Oxford 14m. 30s.
1823—Cambridge 26m. 09s.
1824—Cambridge 21m. 09s.
1825—Cambridge 23m. 09s.
1826—Cambridge 20m. 45s.
1827—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1828—Cambridge 21m. 08s.

Foul 23m. 36s.
1829—Oxford 25m. 29s.
1830—Oxford 25m. 59s.
1831—Cambridge 22m. 09s.
1832—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1833—Oxford 24m. 46s.
1834—Oxford 23m. 27s.
1835—Oxford 22m. 09s.
1836—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1837—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1838—Cambridge 24m. 49s.
1839—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1840—Oxford 21m. 49s.
1841—Oxford 21m. 08s.
1842—Oxford 23m. 38s.
1843—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1844—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1845—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1846—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1847—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1848—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1849—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1850—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1851—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1852—Oxford 23m. 05s.
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1899—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1900—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1901—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1902—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1903—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1904—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1905—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1906—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1907—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1908—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1909—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1910—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1911—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1912—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1913—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1914—Cambridge 23m. 05s.
1915—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1916—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1917—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1918—Oxford 23m. 05s.
1919—Oxford 22m. 27s.
1920—Cambridge 23m. 05s.

Oxford 29. Cambridge 32. Dead heat 1.

KINSELLA BEATS GANLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK. New York.—The complete superiority of W. S. Kinsella,

professional squash tennis champion of the United States, was shown in his match against W. D. Ganley, professional coach of the Harvard Club, held at the Yale Club on Saturday afternoon. Kinsella conceded seven points to his opponent, and won in a five-set match in spite of this handicap. Taking the first two games by winning on extra points, after overtaking his opponent at 13 all, he relaxed his speed somewhat, and with Ganley playing at his utmost speed, the next games went to the latter; but in the final games, Kinsella won;

IRELAND TAKES TITLE IN HOCKEY
Defeat of England, 3 Goals to 2, Settles the Championship of the United Kingdom

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—Ireland won the international hockey championship of the United Kingdom

Oxford; J. N. C. Ford, Oxford, second; A. N. Cameron, Cambridge, third. Time 16½ mins.

High Jump—Won by H. S. Barnes, Oxford, 5ft. 7in.; E. S. Barnes and A. K. Bird, Cambridge, tied for second.

Long Jump—Won by H. M. Abrahams, Cambridge, 22ft. 7in.; L. S. C. Ingram, Oxford, second, 22ft. 4½in.; K. R. J. Saxon, Cambridge, third, 22ft. 2½in.

Putting the Weight—Won by R. S. Woods, Cambridge, 49ft. 9in.; S. Yovanovich, Oxford, and H. Waterhouse, Cambridge, tied for second place at 37ft. 6½in.

Throwing the Hammer—Won by G. A. Feather, Oxford, 100ft. 11in.; H. B. Ferguson, Cambridge, second, 90ft. 4in.

PENNSYLVANIA FIVE VICTORS

Defeat University of Chicago in the Final Game of the Inter-sectional Basketball Series at Princeton, New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Coach L. W. Jourdet's University of Pennsylvania basketball team won the inter-sectional collegiate championship here Saturday night by beating University of Chicago in the third and final game of their series by the score of 23—21.

The Red and Blue led at the end of the first half, 11 to 7, and Chicago in a spurt in the last five minutes of the game threw a scare into the Quakers. The playing of D. J. McNichol '21 at guard was a feature for the Red and Blue. Time and again he broke up the Chicago teamwork and also contributed two field goals. W. C. Graves '22, who played center for Penn, gave way to W. H. Huntzinger '22 late in the game. Clarence Vollmer '20 was Chicago's star, with four floor goals. The summary:

PENNSYLVANIA CHICAGO

Rosenast, If.....	...rg. Crisler
Sweeney, rf.....	...ig. Parker
Graes, Huntzinger, c.....	...ig. Parker
McNichol, g.....	...rf. Birkoff
Score—University of Pennsylvania 23.	...ig. Halladay
Rosenast, 3. Graves 2, McNichol 2, Sweeney 2 for Pennsylvania; Vollmer 4, Halladay 2, Curtis, Hinkle for Chicago.	Goals from foul—Sweeney 5 for Pennsylvania; Birkoff 5 for Chicago. Referees—F. H. Birch, Earhart, Joseph Deering (alternating). Time—20m. halves.

Third Round

S. V. Brubans, New York, defeated

J. E. Roberts, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—1;

W. T. Tilden, ad. Providence, Rhode Island, defeated Jere Lange, New York, 6—1,

B. H. Letson, New York, defeated

Allan Behr, New York, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3;

C. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated J. F. Patterson, New York, 6—4, 6—1; Wallace Rose, Boston, defeated A. L. Bruneau, New York, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; J. B. Fenn, Harvard University, defeated C. J. Post, Jr., Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—1.

FALCONS WIN OPENING GAME FROM TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—In the first of the final games for the Allan cup, played here Saturday night, the Falcons of Winnipeg, Manitoba, defeated University of Toronto by a score of 8 to 3. The second game will be played tonight.

The Falcons are the speediest team ever seen in a local rink, one of its members, Michael Goodman, left wing, being champion speed skater of Canada. They are a superior team to the students, and can be counted upon as the team which will meet the United States all-stars at the Olympic games next month. The summary:

FALCONS TORONTO

Goodman, Woodward, Iw., ...rw. Wright

Halderson, rw., ...lw. Carson, Sullivan

Johannessen, p., ...cp. McIntyre

Byron, g., ...g. Langtry

Score—Falcons 8, University of Toronto 3.

Goals—Frederickson, 4; Goodman, 3; Woodward for Falcons; Gouinlock, 2; Sullivan for Toronto. Referees—H. J. Hughes, Winnipeg, Iw. March, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SEATTLE SIX WINS THIRD SERIES GAME

STANLEY CUP HOCKEY STANDING

Won Lost Goals P.C.

Ottawa 2 1 7 .666

Seattle 1 2 5 .333

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Seattle, after having sustained two defeats at the hands of Ottawa in the world's championship hockey series, turned the tables on their opponents Saturday night and won by a score of 3 to 1. The next game of the series will be played at Toronto Tuesday night. For the first 15 minutes of play it looked as though the game would end with Ottawa in the lead. Others surviving are Samuel Hardy, formerly of San Francisco; F. T. and F. C. Anderson, and J. B. Fenn, of Harvard University, who won both of his matches in impressive style.

NATIONAL INDOOR LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

W. M. Fischer, New York, defeated W. H. Ruxton, New York, 6—1, 6—4,

P. L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, defeated Paul Martin, New York, 6—2, 6—0,

M. H. Soper, Hoboken, defeated R. D. Golden, New York, 6—2, 6—2,

B. W. Stair, ad. defeated L. G. French, New York, 6—1, 6—0,

J. L. Werner, Princeton University, defeated C. A. Walker Jr., White Plains, New York, 6—2, 6—1,

F. T. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 3—6, 6—0,

J. L. Anderson, New York, defeated Paul Gould, New York, 11—3, 6—2,

A. J. Ostendorf, New York, 6—1, 6—0,

G. Moore, Jr., New York, defeated E. T. Herndon, Princeton University, 6—3, 6—4.

SECOND ROUND

C. A. Brown, Rutherford, defeated Harlan Hathaway, New York, 6—3, 6—4;

J. D. Ewing, Yonkers, defeated Louis Cohen, New York, 6—3, 6—2, 6—0;

F. M. Letson, Philadelphia, defeated F. M. Letson, New York, 6—3, 6—3;

P. L. Kynaston, Brooklyn, defeated W. H. Pritchard, New York, 6—2, 6—1;

V. T. Johnson, New York, 6—2, 6—0;

W. H. Letson, Brooklyn, defeated R. D. Golden, New York, 6—2, 6—0;

L. H. Hayes, New York, 6—3, 6—0;

E. T. Herndon, Princeton, defeated F. L. Hayes, New York, 6—3, 6—0;

J. L. Werner, Princeton, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 3—6, 6—0,

F. T. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 3—6, 6—0,

J. L. Anderson, New York, 11—3, 6—2,

A. J. Ostendorf, New York, 6—1, 6—0,

G. Moore, Jr., New York, 6—0, 6

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FARMERS TO OPPOSE LIBERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Canadian News Office
NEWMARKET, Ontario—The United Farmers of Ontario definitely decided at a meeting to oppose the Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal Party of Canada, in the constituency of North York at the next federal election. A convention to select a candidate has been called for April 10. While no names were mentioned at the meeting, it is understood that the farmers' choice will be R. W. E. Burnaby, president of the United Farmers of Ontario. They look on him as the strongest man they could put up and regard him as having an excellent chance of defeating the Liberal leader. For the past two months the farmers have been organizing the constituency. Meetings have been held in every township and township executive organized. It is stated that they have the best political organization of any party in the riding.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

A MASTER

And Many, Many Others

At the exhibition of The Society of Independent Artists I met the usual Exasperated Woman. She found some of the one thousand and more exhibits vulgar, childish, an insult to her intelligence, defiant of the canons of the true, the good, the beautiful, and so on. I listened patiently, refrained from saying to her, "Then, madam, why do you come here? Why don't you stay at home?" But, after awhile, when she had repeated two or three times that she knew what she liked, and that she did not like the kind of pictures exposed by the Independent Artists, I said to her: "I cannot understand why art is made the victim of anger and vituperation. Other expressions of the ingenuity and taste of the twentieth century go scatheless. Take Millinery (she was wearing an abominable hat that positively hurt me to look at); why, the shop windows of New York, and I dare say Chicago, are full of atrocious examples of wear, but nobody ever starts an outcry against the vulgarity of hats. Nobody says that they are an insult to the intelligence. Why should not the Artist be allowed to experiment as well as the Milliner?" Why do you and your kind insist that art stopped short with Raphael or at the cultivated court of the Empress Josephine? Why is the artist not allowed to seek new avenues of expression like—like the Milliners?"

"Art is art, and Millinery is millinery," said my lady.

"True, but each, after all, is but an expression of something seen and felt. If you permit heterodox hats, why not allow heterodox pictures?"

"There's such a thing as fashion," she began.

I saluted and left her.

Personally I find these pictures on the walls of the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria, sans jury, sans hanging committee, entertaining and instructive. The dull ones, the silly ones, I pass by, as I close a dull or silly book. This exhibition is open every evening till 10 o'clock, and I have fallen into the habit of going there after dinner. Each time I find something of interest and stimulation that I had not noticed before. Every picture exhibition should be open in the evening. That is the time to intrigue the business men who must be led gently to Art.

For example: Yesterday I discovered Mr. Raymond Ball's stage settings for "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Chevalier Gluck." They are models, placed on stands, and their interest is entirely in the lighting. It is very simple and very interesting. I should like to attend a performance arranged on this elemental but sufficient plan.

Also I am much attracted by the pictures, a development of Cubism, that express abstract ideas in geometrical forms and vivid colors. Two of the best are "Noise Number 5" and "Sound Number 5," by E. E. Cummings. How much more interesting it would be to have these pictures hanging on one's wall (they would make admirable decorations for a large Play Room) than inferior Barbizon smudges or third-rate imitations of the eighteenth century portraitists. Equally interesting are "Movement," by James H. Daugherty, and "Mozart," by Raoul Dufy. This musical abstraction suggests to me, curiously and subtly, a Mozart symphony. And I find interest and stimulation in A. H. Maurer's "Tango-mimic" and "Still Life." These are in the M room (the exhibits are hung alphabetically according to names), and it was in the M room that, on my first visit, a remarkable art adventure befell me, which does not lose its savor. I find that the thrill is repeated each time I revisit the M room.

On my visit I began at A, and as you can imagine, by the time I reached M that I was, as my nephew would express it, rather "fed up" with pictures. Something very special was needed to stir me. In the M room suddenly I made an exclamation. The exact words were, I believe, "Hello, what's this?" Before me was a tall portrait of a tall, dark girl, with long black hair: not the kind of portrait that other artists are painting. At once I said to myself: "This is synthesis: this is the way the Modernists are trying to express themselves: this is what they would do if they had the skill. If there were nothing else in the rooms but this swift summary, this delightful decoration, this delicate and gleaming harmony in green and black, the exhibition of the Independent Society would be justified. I was so excited about it that I looked around for some one to share my joy. Mr. Walter Pach, the treasurer of the society, was passing, and I called out to him, "What's this? What's this?"

"That's our Matisse," he answered gayly. "Isn't it fine?" There's another by him facing it."

I turned, and cried aloud with pleasure, for there was a still-life, compact of the most delicious color, so frank and joyous as to justify Mr. Berenson's dictum that Matisse is one of the great colorists of the world. It is amusing, too, very amusing. Matisse has treated a dish of apples as if it were a hat or a coat; he has hung it upon a peg on the wall. And it looks quite natural—this dish of ruddy and golden apples, so large, so round, exuding sunshine and fertility, so lovely in color. They shine out from a black background, merging at the right lower corner into a glow of golden red and yellow. These two pictures, the "Portrait of a Spanish Girl" and "Still Life, Apples," are owned by Mr. John Quinn, who possesses the best collection of modernist pictures in America, perhaps in the world.

I tore myself from the M room, and proceeded on toward Y (Keechi Yamazoe) and Z (F. Zirnbauer); then I seated myself in the Lounge for a thorough examination of the catalogue. That done, I picked up, carelessly, a copy of The New York Times, and in it I found a marked article by

Walter Duranty explaining the methods of the Bolsheviks in Russia toward art. What do you think of this?

During the first year of the revolution every Russian artist became a Futurist (I may remark that Matisse is not a Futurist: he is a Classicist with a complete understanding that he is also a Free Man). Color rioted when the Bolsheviks assumed power. Walls, doors, palings, became a blaze of color and inchoate design. Old-fashioned painters were suspect. To be a Futurist implied that a Russian was an ardent revolutionist. Art became popular. Portraits of the Bolshevik leaders were wanted for towns and villages throughout the country. But the authorities soon found that the average Moujik needed a likeness, not a Futurist decoration. So the old-fashioned painters were called upon, released from cells: all the men were sent for who could make a man look like a man, not like an exploding firework. That was the heyday of the orthodox painters: they were in quick and constant demand.

The Bolsheviks encourage art. Frequent exhibitions are held, which contain about 1000 pictures (like the Independent Society). There the resemblance ends, for the Bolshevik government buys 300 of the 1000 for distribution throughout the country. The 700 remaining are burnt by order. Recently, owing to the shortage of canvases, the government has canceled the burning ukase, but the 700 are ordered to erase their pictures and paint something better on the canvas. This system might serve if the judgment of those who select the 300 best were infallible. It is not. Juries never have vision. Had this system obtained nearer home the early works of Courbet, Manet, Monet, Degas, Renoir, the Pre-Raphaelites, and Matisse would have been destroyed.

Refreshed and amused, I began another peregrination of the Independent show, working this time from Z to A. I passed through room after room, pausing here, smiling there, making a mental note of the pictures I should preserve and those I should burn; and all the while wondering, sub-consciously, if a second sight of the Matisses would repeat the exhilaration I had received at the first glance.

At last I came to Room M. There they were—that adorable portrait of a girl, that delightful dish of apples. I said to myself, "This exhibition contains the work of a Master, and many, many other pictures."

—Q. R.

EARLY ENGLISH WATER COLORS

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—At Messrs. Agnew's Galleries in Bond Street has been on view one of the most important collections of water-color drawings seen for many years. Now that the water-color drawing galleries at the Victoria and Albert Museum are still in the hands of government departments, London has difficulty keeping its memory green of the superb work of Cox, Girtin, Turner, Copley Fielding, Birkett Foster, Gainsborough, Nash, and others. The present exhibition impresses with the care and labor these men put into their work. The average drawing of today is without this quality, often giving in place of the conventions which had produced so much fine work.

This freedom in the course of time became confused with license, until today we have painters in water color giving us results unsuitable for the medium in the best sense. They too often use any means for their effects—chalk, ink, a dirty thumb, anything to express that which defies the deftness of their brush. Too often, when this is not the case, we have an easy method culled from the technique of the later work above mentioned, giving us drawings, insipid and feeble, reminding us of someone's remark about a cup of coco "made with little trouble and drunk with regrets." Now in the earlier tradition of the art, countless pains and penetration were required, but it is to be confessed that the method gave a sameness to a diversity of subject.

It would seem that, in a sort of transition between the old style and the new, existed one which could express all that the old was able to, and at the same time anticipate the aspirations of the new. It is from this transition we get very largely the influences in the landscape water-color drawings of John Nash; and in the best sense he carries on a tradition, not past, but revivified by a keen, modern, open-air spirit. And this conservatism is a staple quality and of much value in his work, for it confines him to expressing that which he knows, and nothing more.

From the time when he made amusing drawings for the joy of his friends, it has always been obvious that when he had learned a little more, as it were, or seen a new thing, he would hasten to put it down in a drawing. Thus his work has shown all along, a sort of cumulative knowledge. It has grown alongside himself. He is not influenced by any of his contemporaries—and it seems, works as a child, very intensely, with his tongue out, striving hard to do a better drawing than the last one.

That Turner was not altogether averse to painting an ugly subject is evident in "Lucerne: Moonlight Looking Up the Reuss Toward the Covered Bridge." It is an ugly subject painted in an ugly way and is interesting for the way in which it foretells the subjects and treatment of so many works painted today. But what can we say of "Zurich: Panoramic View of Town—Brilliant Morning Light"? Its fanciful brilliance is enchanting. The elusiveness of it all. The knowledge, the depth and vibration of atmosphere. The huge range of expression so softly applied as to put the mere subject—the town—into insignificance. The town with its buildings is used only as a peg on which to hang the mystery, the joy, the exuberance of a wonderful morning, and a wonderful nature to

rejoice in it, and a wonderful craftsman to express it.

He who once said that nature since Turner has occupied herself in copying his sunsets, was very wide of the mark. Turner was absorbed by nature just as many others have been, and are, and will be. But it just happened that in Turner a craftsman enlisted who could put down in intelligible language for his fellows what they possess, but which their incompetence baffles them in expressing.

seen what excellence he will bring by this into his work. Atmosphere means less to him than design, though now and again a decided atmospheric breath pervades his water colors. He is in love with nature in his own way, which is not a very intimate one. He treats her with respect; and this respect gives him even botanical interest in her.

Spread over all his work there is a curious sense of humor. It is difficult to convey this, because of its subtlety except by analogy, and the only one the writer knows is that

characteristic of their author. It was noticeable that these were not the works which had the cheerful red seal of sale affixed.

Looking at the bulk of the work, the striking feature is the extraordinary excellence of the snow paintings, and from their high quality it is a pity that Sir Ernest Waterlow did not interest himself in snowscape earlier in his life. "The Schleitern in Winter from Wengen" is a fine painting, the snow full of color, subtlely except by analogy, and the atmosphere of the middle distance,

is "going back to the wall"—that is to say, developing his art in terms of modern mural painting, or modern mural painting as we may hope it will eventually become. With the exception of one life-size figure and a colossal head, the score or more of pictures in the present assemblage are all small, some of them less than two feet square. But in bigness of design and structural strength, almost anyone of them could be expanded effectively to the dimensions of a whole side of the room.

The coloring is at once brilliant, complicated, and crafty—applied in broad, loose flecks over very skillful though rapid drawing, and harmonized to a beautiful softness, so that the little unframed canvases flower out from the gray plaster walls like gardens in a desert. Distance-planes are brought forward, backgrounds realized by simple abstract suggestion, and color-patterns unified by flattening, as should be in all well-ordered wall painting. Consider, for example, that little gem, the "Mining Camp," imagining it covering an architectural panel of 16 x 20 feet instead of a canvas of that many inches—and the vision conjured up is more like that of Puvise de Chavannes in the Boston Public Library than anything else that comes readily to mind.

In Hayley Lever's group of a score of stirring and salt-breezy paintings at Macbeth's, "The Storm, St. Ives," and "From Above the Town, East Gloucester," face one another from opposite walls. One is wild and somber, the other sunny and gay, both are filled with the quaintness of old seaport towns. Unlike an outward impression, they are robust kin at heart. English Cornwall and Massachusetts Gloucester figuratively clasp hands across the sea. These two pictures epitomize enough of the robust artist's distinguishing traits to account for the National Academy, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, and other high awards which have helped, these last few years, to bring this still young and rapidly Americanizing artist into his own. He has a swift, swirling style that is individual, and his favorite color key is that of Sisley and Pissarro.

John Marin, in his latest and unusually full exhibition at the Daniel gallery, seems more than ever on the verge of being acclaimed America's premier aquarellist. His radiant, rhapsodic vision of some aspects of land, sky, and sea in various parts of the world he has translated through the water-color medium with a virtuosity that is acknowledged as unique. But why, then (some reserved admirers ask), doesn't he find or make opportunity to use these effects where they would do the most good, in some spectacular but substantially constructed landscape composition, as Turner did? Perhaps one answer to this hypothetical query is, that Marin is playing his own game, not Turner's, nor anyone else's. However, the greater part of the work in the present show, especially the Maine and Massachusetts coast scenes done within the past year, are complete and definite enough even for a confirmed literalist, if he has any imagination at all, and at the same time they are transfigured by those enchanting aerial effects which no one but Marin has been able to ensnare in pictorial art, though Shelley did something very like it in his soaring lines of lyric poetry.

EXHIBITION

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R. CHIPPENDALE, 18TH CENTURY POLE SCREEN WITH PANEL OF TAPESTRY

18th century

THE HOME FORUM

Now Fades the Last Long Streak of Snow

Now fades the last long streak of snow,
Now burges every maze of quick
About the flowering squares, and thick
By ashen roots the violet blow.
Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And drown'd in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a sightless song.
Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream or distant sea.

—Lord Tennyson.

Mozart Composing

"I now come to the most difficult part of your letter, which I would willingly pass over in silence, for here my pen denies me its service. Still I will try, even at the risk of being well laughed at. You say, you should like to know my way of composing, and what method I follow in writing works of some extent. I can really say no more on this subject than the following; for I myself know no more about it, and cannot account for it."

"When I am, as it were, completely myself, entirely alone, and of good cheer—say, travelling in a carriage, or walking after a good meal, or during the night when I cannot sleep; it is on such occasions that my ideas flow best and most abundantly. Whence and how they come, I know not; nor can I force them. Those ideas that please me I retain in memory, and am accustomed, as I have been told, to hum them to myself. If I continue in this way, it soon occurs to me how I may turn this or that morsel to account, so as to make a good dish of it, that is to say, agreeably to the rules of counterpoint, to the peculiarities of the various instruments, etc."

"Provided I am not disturbed, my subject enlarges itself, becomes methodized and defined, and the whole, though it be long, stands almost complete and finished in my mind, so that I can survey it, like a fine picture or a beautiful statue, at a glance. Nor do I hear in my imagination the parts successively, but I hear them, as it were, all at once (gleich alles zusammen). What a delight is this I cannot tell! All this inventing, this producing, takes place in a pleasing, lively dream. Still, the actual hearing of the tout ensemble is after all the best. What has been thus produced I do not easily forget."

"When I proceed to write down my ideas, I take out of the bag of my memory, if I may use that phrase, what has previously been collected into it in the way I have mentioned. For this reason the committing to paper is done quickly enough, for



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The rapids of the Yellowstone River

In Places Brilliant as Liquid Emerald

everything is, as I said before, already finished; and it rarely differs on paper from what it was in my imagination. At this occupation I can, therefore, suffer myself to be disturbed; for whatever may be going on around me, I write, and even talk, but only of fowls and geese, or of Gretel or Barbel, or some such matters. But why my productions take from my hand that particular form and style that makes them Mozartian, and different from the works of other composers, is probably owing to the same cause which renders my nose so or so large, so aquiline, or, in short, makes it Mozart's, and different from those of other people. For I really do not study or aim at any originality; I should, in fact, not be able to describe in what mine consists, though I think it quite natural that persons who have really an individual appearance of their own, are also differently organized from others, both externally and internally. At least I know that I have constituted myself neither one way nor the other.

"May this suffice, and never, my best friend, never again trouble me with such subjects. I also beg you will not believe that I break off for any other reason, but because I have nothing further to say on that point. To others I should not have answered, but have thought: mutsch, butsch, quitté, etche, molape, newing. (1)"

(1) Footnote: Such language as this was certainly never heard but by Panurge, in the island of Lanterns.—From "The Life of Mozart," by Edward Holmes.

The Glory of Ships

The glory of ships is an old, old song, since the day when sea-rovers ran in their open boats through the roaring surf; and the spread of the world began; the glory of ships is a light on the sea, and a star in the story of man.

When Homer sang of the gallies of Greece

that conquered the Trojan shore,

And Solomon lauded the barques of Tyre

that brought great wealth to his door. 'Twas little they knew, those ancient men, what would come of the sail and the oar.

The Greek ships rescued the West from the East, when they harried the Persians home;

And the Roman ships were the wings of strength

that bore up the Empire, Rome;

And the ships of Spain found a wide new world,

far over the fields of foam.

Then the tribes of courage at last saw clear

that the ocean was not a bound, But a broad highway, and a challenge to seek

for treasure as yet unfound; So the fearless ships fared forth to the search,

in joy that the globe was round.

Their hulls were heightened, their sails spread out,

they grew with the growth of their quest;

They opened the secret doors of the East,

and the golden gates of the West; And many a city of high renown was proud of a ship on its crest...

Remember, O first of the maritime folk,

how the rise of your greatness began.

It will live if you safeguard the round-the-world road

from the shame of a selfish ban;

For the glory of ships is a light on the sea,

and a star in the story of man!

—Henry van Dyke.

'Pax vobiscum' (to make a very poor pun) might be the motto of the firm. 'Billsons' not only a little overworks the word 'piece,' but indulges in adjectives to an extent beyond necessity. For instance, one can understand a dealer employing all the aid of alluring epithets during the progress of the deal and dropping it when the bargain is completed. Not so Billsons'. Billsons' carries the habit into its accounts... Thus, in the received bill which lies before me, the result of my temerarious travels on many floors, I find that I have paid for a 'very pretty cradle and a 'quaint' decanter stand. Since they are now mine and no longer Billsons' they might equally well be a plain... cradle, and decanter stand. But no, Billsons' sticks to its adjectives to the bitter end, and I admire it for doing so."

An Alsatian's First Sight of France

"The next day Jean started in the morning on foot to go to the cutting bought by the House of Oberlé, which was situated on the crest of the mountains, inclosing the valley, to the left of the neck of the Schlucht, in the forest of Stossawhr." René Bazin writes in "The Children of Alsace (Les Oberlés)."

"The afternoon was well advanced when he came to a wood cabin at the place where the road ended... The sun, still splendid, was about to disappear on the other side of the Vosges. Jean was thinking with a beating heart of the frontier now quite near; however, he would not ask the way of the men who saluted him in passing, for he prided himself on hiding his emotions, and his words might have betrayed him before this gang of woodcutters released from work, and curious at the meeting. He entered the cutting they had just left. Around him the pine trees, branchless and despoiled of their bark, were lying on the slopes, which they seemed to light up by the whiteness of their trunks. They had rolled—and stopped—one could not see why. At other times they had made a barrier and placed themselves pell-mell like spiltkins on a game board. In the high forest there only remained one workman, an old man dressed in dark clothes who, kneeling, tied up in his handkerchief, a store of mushrooms he had gathered. When he had finished tying the ends of the red stuff with his clumsy fingers he got up, pushed his woollen cap well on to his head, and began to descend, with long strides, over the moss, his mouth open to the odor of the forests.

"'Ah,' said Jean, 'one minute, my man.'

"The man between two immense pine trunks, himself the color of the bark, turned his head.

"'Which is my nearest way to get to the neck of the Schlucht?'

"'Go down by the waterfall, the way I go, and then turn up again. But do not go up there another two hundred yards, for then you go down into France; you will find paths which will lead you to the Schlucht. Good evening!'

"The words rang out, soon lost in the vast silence. But one of them went on speaking to Jean Oberlé's heart: 'You will go down into France. He was in a hurry to see her, this mysterious France, which held such a large place in his dreams, in his life.'

"In a few minutes he had reached the top and begun his descent on the other side. But the trees formed a thick curtain round him. And he began to run to find a road and a free space to see France. He took pleasure in sliding down and letting himself almost fall, head foremost, seeking the desired opening. On this side of the mountain the sun was touching the

earth; here and there the air was still warm; but the pines always made a wall.'

"'Halt!' cried a man, showing himself suddenly, and coming out from behind the trunk of a tree. Jean went on running some steps—carried away by the impetus. Then he came back to the customs official who had called to him. Then the man, who was a brigadier, young and squat,... a little wild, two locks of yellow hair framing the thickest face—the real type of a man of the Vosges, looked at the young man and said:

"'Why the devil did you run? I thought you were a smuggler.'

"'I was trying to find a place to see a landscape in France.'

"'Does that interest you? You are from the other side?'

"'Yes... An Alsatian.'

"They went on under the vault of pines, turning round a cliff of bare rocks on which were planted at some distance two posts marking the spot where Germany ended and where France began, and at the end point, which was like a spur in the green, on a straight platform, which had its bed down in the forest, they found a watch-house of heavy planks of pines nailed on to the beams. From there one could see an immense landscape, which went on and on, sloping down as far as human eye could see. In this moment and in the setting sun a pale golden light bathed the terraced lands, forests, villages, and rivers, the lakes of Retournemer and Longemer, softening the reliefs, and casting a color like that of corn on uncultivated lands covered with heath. Jean remained standing, drinking in the picture."

"How beautiful it is!" he said.

"The brigadier of customs, who was observing him from the corner of his eye, was flattered by the other's unstinted praise of his native district, and answered:

"'It is tiring, but in summer it is good to walk—for those who have the time. People come from Gérardmer, and from Saint Dié and Remiremont, and from farther still. Many people come from over there.'

"Over his shoulder, with his thumb reversed and turned backward, he pointed to the country beyond the frontier.

"Jean was shown in which direction lay the three towns of which the custom house official had spoken. But he only followed his own thought with attention. What delighted him was the clearness of the air, and the idea of the illimitable, of the sweetness of life and of fertility which came to his mind at the sight of the French land. It was all he knew of France, what he had read, and what he had heard his mother, grandfather, and uncle Ulrich talk about, what he had pictured to himself, memories buried deep in his mind, which rose again suddenly like millions of grains of corn to the call of the sun."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1920

EDITORIALS

In the Rapids

EVERY person who has studied the history of Ireland must be aware that every ebullition of political discontent has been accompanied by an outbreak of crime, culminating, at irregular periods, in efforts at armed rebellion. Such a period of rebellion was reached in '98, when, in the words of the Shan Van Voight, Lord Edward was to come to the Curragh of Kildare; and such another attempt came during the recent Easter uprising of the Sinn Feiners. In '98 the hopes of the rebels were placed in France, with whom England was then plunging into the long series of Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars; at Easter, in 1916, help was looked for from Germany, then at the beginning of the campaigns of Armageddon. That Ireland should have looked with hope to revolutionary France is perhaps not remarkable, though revolutionary France had much in its composition which was the very antithesis of everything Irish; but that Ireland should ever have turned her eyes in the direction of Potsdam, which stands for all that is hateful to Irish aspirations, is proof of the necessity and desperation of the situation, as the Sinn Feiner sees it, and of the willingness of the man overboard in a hurricane to snatch at any plank.

It is, indeed, extraordinary how history repeats itself in these abortive revolutions and outbursts of criminality. The recent murders in the ranks of the constabulary in Ireland can be matched in everything, except perhaps quantity, in the miserable story of the past. But to find anything equal to the murder of the Mayor of Cork or of Mr. Bell, at Ball's Bridge, it is necessary to go back to that terrible Sunday morning, when "Skin-the-Goat" drove his carload of assassins through the Phoenix toward the Viceregal Lodge.

It is no good even attempting to appraise the Irish situation, or to understand the Irish question, without some knowledge of the past. This epidemic of crime and revolution which breaks out at irregular intervals, and with apparently ever-increasing force, in Ireland, is the result of those centuries of repression and intimidation which found their high-water mark, perhaps, in the Cromwellian invasion and the legislation of William the Dutchman. Everybody who has mastered the intricacies of the question at all understandingly, knows, of course, that some such conditions once prevailed in Scotland. The Highland clans were, so to speak, flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the Irish septs, whilst if the union with Scotland preceded the union with Ireland by a century, the Jacobite rebellions in Scotland succeeded the Jacobite wars in Ireland by half a century. Yet Pitt was able to mass the tartans with the scarlet in the armies of George II, but though the Irish regiments did magnificent fighting, in the armies of Wellington, the bridge between the Saxon and the Celt was never built over the Irish Channel in the way in which the road was made through the Cheviots into the Highlands. The reason of this is the reason which has stood between Great Britain and Ireland ever since, it is the religious one. It is perfectly true that so good a judge as Sir Horace Plunkett believes that the religious difference is one which has been exaggerated, but probably no one would deny that if Ireland had found a John Knox, instead of being endowed with a Williamite Penal Code, the history of the "distressful country" would have been essentially different.

Even the Irish commercial legislation, villainous enough as it was, might have been forgotten in an age of greater prosperity. What could not be forgotten was the attack upon the religion of the country, and the atrocities of the Penal Code, with its savage penalties against the Roman Catholic religion and priests. What this ended in was naturally the exact reverse of what was intended. Religious persecution never effects its purpose, even when carried out with the relentless savagery and colossal proportions of a Talaatian policy. All that happened in Ireland was that the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church was riveted upon the country. Protestant bishops without flocks spent much of their time with absentee landlords in London, with the result that a Protestant Dean of St. Patrick's, like unto Swift, who took up the cause of the Irish, because they were Irish, instead of neglecting them because they were Roman Catholics, became a national hero. Thus, decade after decade, the stupidity of Castle rule watered the roots of Irish disaffection. The destruction of Irish commerce produced the "corner-boy" of the Irish town and the "Whitboy" of the hillside, whilst the religious laws covered the face of the country with whitewashed chapels, which were as faithfully attended as the great cathedrals were neglected. Swift himself preached, on a famous occasion, to a congregation of one, in St. Patrick's, that one being the clerk who was forced to be present.

After all of which, because of all of which, the Irish situation of today becomes an almost natural result of evolution, whilst the strength of the revolutionary party is to be found, partially, in the ignorance of the people as a result of the suppression of schools in the past; partially, in the poverty of the country, due in large measure to the destruction of industry in the old days; but most of all in the religious antagonism created by legislation and social distinctions. When dissatisfaction is driven underground, it germinates in the secret society, and when the secret society is suppressed, it is apt to become volcanic in rebellion. That, in a sentence, is the story of Ireland, and that is the explanation of the epidemic of murder and revolt with which the history of the country has been punctuated ever since.

At the same time it would not be fair to omit the reverse of the medal. For half a century the United Kingdom has been endeavoring to undo the work of the preceding centuries. Unfortunately this effort at redress has been handicapped by the common results of the work of those centuries. Agrarian crime has accompanied agrarian relief, political assassination has gone, hand in

hand with political reforms, with the result that the exponents of reaction have always found their greatest ally in the exponents of crime and revolution. That is the situation in Ireland exactly today. There is absolutely no sense in attacking Mr. Lloyd George, as he has been attacked in certain papers, because his efforts are not crowned with success. What Mr. Lloyd George needs is not so much criticism as support, and if he were given this support, in its fullest measure, his attempts to save the situation might assume a new form. At the present moment he is striving to hold together a party, with a left wing which sees salvation in Dominion Home Rule, and a right wing whose talisman is Orange domination. As long as this continues, neither Mr. Lloyd George nor any other politician will evolve a solution of the Irish question. That there is a solution is perfectly certain, but the place has been reached when that solution demands a courage which no man with the requisite parliamentary authority seems to possess. It is the opportunity which was seized, though under far less pressure, by Lord Durham in Canada and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman in South Africa. The tide is running at flood towards revolution and disaster, but anybody who knows Ireland knows that there is no flood tide which it is easier to navigate. If the man with the necessary courage can only obtain command of the rudder, the boat of unionism, and this does not mean the Unionist Party, can be brought into port safely enough. There are several men in the country today who, if they could obtain hold of the tiller, could no doubt maintain their control of the boat, but there seems to be about one only who has at once the necessary vision, courage, and authority to have a chance of obtaining control at the present moment, and that man is Lord Robert Cecil.

Running Down Misleading Information

ONE of the many indications nowadays that the world is getting smaller is the increasing popular concern in the correctness of the information that is all the time being supplied to the world with respect to any part of it. Books that tell about even the most remote country or the most isolated people are nowadays pretty sure to be challenged, sooner or later, if the information they purport to carry turns out to be faulty or misleading. The printed statement can no longer pass muster merely on the score of its plausibility, or by reason of dealing with places or subjects with which the great masses of readers are likely to be unfamiliar. The fact is that all such masses of readers, almost without respect to the countries in which they are found, now include a higher percentage than ever before of men and women who have traveled, who know, from personal experience or from association with other travelers, enough to enable them to judge accurately of the reliability of anything that purports to be true information; and if the doubts of such well-informed readers are aroused by the matter in print, it soon becomes questionable to the mass.

How recently this keener appreciation has made itself perceptible is indicated by an experience in connection with a certain geography, published hardly more than a decade ago. As first offered for use in the schools, its pictures and descriptions dealing with one of the so-called prairie states of the United States were such as to allow the inference that those broad expanses of country were still virtually treeless, and traversed by roaming parties of red Indians, who still ornamented themselves with feathers, and whose life, when they were not on the trail, centered in wigwams or the circle of the camp fire. Of course the people of the State in question immediately saw the incongruity of such a presentation in comparison with the thriving agricultural conditions that actually prevailed, and their sharp challenge effected a correction, whereby their State was set before the users of that geography in its true light. The tendency to make challenges of this sort has increased, if anything, since that incident attracted attention in educational circles.

Since the war, such challenges are coming thick and fast from near and far, wherever a country or a people has not heretofore been fairly understood by the world. It therefore is not surprising that South American countries are definitely setting themselves to correct the great variety of errors, some of them of long standing, that are to be found in the textbooks and reference books that purport to inform the rest of the world about things and people in the great continent below the equator. It is true that for some years past there has been discernible a natural process of correction, growing out of the freer intercourse between South American countries and the countries of the rest of the world. As the isolation of South American countries, due in large part to their lack of development, has gradually been breaking down, accurate information about them has of course been spreading, and well-informed people everywhere have come to understand the absurdity of very many of the popular notions with respect to these southern countries and their inhabitants. Now, however, a definite campaign of correction has been instituted through the agency of the Pan-American Union, and not only the agents of the union itself but representatives of South America now in the United States, whether as students, business men, or tourists, will be expected to report all cases of inaccurate information that come to their attention. Textbooks, in particular, will be scrutinized, and the plan is broad enough to contemplate the bringing of pressure to bear upon even mere municipal authorities wherever misleading textbooks due to their choice seem to demand the substitution of something better.

From every point of view, this movement is to be welcomed. The publishing business might appear to be in a position to suffer from it, if anything could; yet every reputable publisher, on the other hand, has much to gain and nothing to lose in furthering a cause that has for its object the elimination of whatever is false. And certainly not South America alone, but the Americas of the north, Canada, Europe even, will benefit quite directly from the effects of this undertaking. For next to firsthand knowledge of a place or a people the most useful thing is thoroughly reliable information. And if this movement continues, that sort of information will soon be far more readily available than it has ever been before. There is likely to be, moreover, in the United States, an

interesting by-product of this activity. For as the representatives of South America delve into North American sources of information about their countries, they and the North Americans will naturally come into closer personal relations. This in itself promises to be an immediate and continuing factor in a better understanding.

The Scruples of Billboard Men

PROBABLY the effect of long agitation against the use of billboards for advertising purposes is nowhere more clearly apparent than in a certain handsomely printed booklet setting forth the standards and practices that are now considered "good form" by the billposters themselves. Anyone casually glancing over the pages of this publication will be apt to get the impression that not one single detail of the whole affair of placing billboards before the public gaze and spreading the posters upon their broad surfaces has been omitted from the most careful and far-sighted consideration.

The booklet frankly admits that billboards of old were a bit disreputable. They were to be mentioned, perhaps justly, along with certain kinds of business with which well-meaning and well-regulated persons seldom have anything to do, kinds of business, in fact, which are ordinarily made the subject of regulative legislation lest they prove a menace to public order and well-being. But now, the booklet plainly implies, the best kind of billboards, "in good taste and in proper locations, with due regard to surroundings," are to be classed with none but the most respectable kinds of business, and billboard interests are directly advised so to conduct themselves and their activities that the public shall be impressed with the notion that billboards are strictly legitimate. Of course, the change of view here acknowledged shows the effect of public agitation against billboards upon the billboard men. It is within the memory of people of the present generation that billboard men of earlier times showed no such scruples. There was a time, indeed, when billposters were so numerous and so daring that anybody leaving his private property unguarded over night would be likely to find it plastered over with advertising matter next morning. In the measure that scruples have been cultivated, the billboard situation is distinctly better than it used to be.

Still, comparing the adjurations of this booklet with the results of actual observation, one can only question whether the scruples of billboard men ever can be sufficient to save the public from billboards that offend. Certainly Joseph Pennell doubts it, and his latest public condemnation of billboards and bill posting was enriched with invectives stimulated by perusal of this very publication. The difficulty seems to be that, when the billboard men are thinking of obviating public objections, they adjure their followers to respect "natural scenic beauty spots" because "a poster carrying with it commercialism is not in harmony with, nor in good taste when forced upon the gaze of those admiring the beauties of nature"; and they advise the exemption of "strictly high-class residential sections," because billboards are "not in good taste when placed in sections of a city devoted exclusively to high-class residences." But when the promoters of this sort of advertising are thinking of the advertising results that are possible, their sense of the incongruity of commercialism fades into the far background. Their downright exclusion of billboards from "natural scenic beauty spots" apparently has no bearing upon the fine highways that have been developed all over the country. When they turn to highways they are impressed with the fact that automobiles have "given a value to boulevards and highways which did not exist in the past," and that "boulevard locations are your show windows, they are constantly before your customers and your prospective customers." So they hasten to urge that "poster advertising structures on boulevards and highways should be located at points of advantage, such as turns in the road, elevated knolls, and in such places as will give a 'head-on' showing," since "people riding in automobiles are looking forward, and all showings should be 'head-on' where possible."

Thus it comes about that people who ride out into the country, eager for the rest and refreshment which only the open country can give, find every field and every little hill dotted by V-shaped signs, erected in the most approved fashion, and ornamented with the approved moldings and machine-made cornices, while the beautiful vistas that might otherwise make each turn in the road a new delight are cut short by successive examples of the approved "head-on" "showings." One needs but to test his own sensations on such a motor ride to know how completely the billboard men are stifling his power to enjoy "natural scenic beauty spots." All their scruples have not preserved to him his native rights in the open country.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race

THE honors of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, or "The Boat Race," as is the all-sufficient designation in the United Kingdom, have certainly been fairly equally divided. When the war suspended the event, in 1914, of the seventy-one races which had then been rowed, Oxford had won thirty-nine and Cambridge thirty-one, with one dead heat. The win by Cambridge on Saturday last reduces Oxford's lead to seven.

The history of the great race extends, of course, much further back than seventy-one years. Indeed, it was as long ago as 1829 that the first inter-varsity race took place. This was decided on the upper reaches of the Thames, at Henley, and resulted in an easy win for Oxford. There was no race between 1829 and 1836, but, in the latter year, the crews met again, this time over a new course, extending from Westminster to Putney, a distance of about five and one-half miles. For the next four years the same course was used. Then, for two years, there was no race, and when the crews again met in 1845, it was on the present-day course, which measures just four miles and two furlongs. From 1845 down to 1914, the great annual athletic event took place each year without a break. Its resumption is one more of the many reminders to the Londoner and to many others of a return to the ways of peace.

On Saturday last, everything that goes to make up a

boat race day seems to have been present; the same huge crowds, lining both banks of the river, jamming the bridges, camping out in barges, punts, and house boats, packing into grandstands, and disporting themselves airily on the roofs of houses and other buildings. Even the weather was typical boat race weather. For although the race, in its long history, has been rowed in all manner of weathers, snow, rain, or shine, yet the light rains and strong breeze of Saturday, to those who remember many boat race days, were still typical.

As to the race itself, it was undeniably a good race, but the winner had the best of it, practically all the way through. For although Oxford shot away strongly at the start, and succeeded in taking the lead, the gain was only momentary. Cambridge soon forged ahead. At the mile post, the Light Blues were a full half length to the good, and, in spite of everything that Oxford could do, this lead was more or less steadily increased. It was when the crews were opposite the famous Duke's Meadows that Porritt, the Oxford coxswain, took the courageous, if rather despairing, course of cutting right across to the Middlesex side of the river, in order to get the shelter of the right bank, which Cambridge had enjoyed from the start. The slack water, however, proved of no avail. Oxford had to come out again into midstream in order to shoot Barnes Bridge, and, thence onward, the Light Blue's gain was rapid. When the Cambridge boat finally shot past the mark to victory, at the Ship Inn, Mortlake, she was a good four lengths ahead.

Editorial Notes

MULEY HAFID, once Sultan of Morocco, sulking in Madrid because the French have not paid him his promised pension, and that other Sultan, Wahid Ed-din, basking at Constantinople in the sun of entente protection! Muley Hafid, "Son of the Prophet," deposed for his pro-German intrigues, and Wahid Ed-din assured of his capital and his caliphate of all the Moslems, though he fought Armageddon on the side of the Central Powers to destroy the Allies! Muley Hafid, a ulema, or "one of the wise," auctioning his furniture to make two ends meet, and Wahid Ed-din secure in his palaces on the Bosphorus while his army makes a ghastly Turkish holiday in Cilicia! Muley Hafid—but why pursue the strange, the significant, contrast any further?

HABITS of thrift are commendable, and are so generally appreciated by housewives that it is certain the admonition of the new Secretary of Commerce of the United States will meet with a ready response. "Don't waste waste," is his urgent plea in calling attention to the possibility of utilizing much of the refuse that will be disclosed by the spring cleaning. Of the \$450,000,000 worth of material which he estimates may be reclaimed from the rubbish heap, paper is no small item. Paper is one of the commodities greatly needed at the present time, and every bit saved is equal to a similar amount manufactured.

A ROSE by any other name will smell as sweet, and the Dolomite country by any other appellation can never cease to be the beloved of all lovers of mountains, scenery, and fields of flowers. Venezia Tridentina is the name now that comprises the districts of Ampezzano, Trentino, and Alte Adige. Merano we recognize, with its dark archway corridors where merchandise of such quaint mountain articles goes on. Botzen is merely Botzano, though Gossensee is now Colle Isarco, and Sterzing is Vipiteno; Breunabod is Brennero and Karersee is Carezza.

THE newest of new clubs in London is the After-Dinner Club, which, it is stated, has been formed to revive the brilliant conversation of the eighteenth century, and is to be essentially a talking club. Certainly it has gathered to itself some of the most delightful talkers of the day, but is it possible to make talking as interesting as it was when there was a dearth of talking through newspapers? Did Addison help to bring about the decline of talking as an art by his talking so wonderfully and wittily on paper?

NOW that daylight saving by action of the federal government is out of the question, at least for the time being, the United States is gaining new experience with the doctrine of state rights. That this has its drawbacks, when applied to the daylight-saving idea, is being rediscovered. When two sections so intimately related in business and finance as are New York and New England try to get along on the basis of overlapping hours, there are almost complications enough to cause serious trouble.

SLOWLY but surely a system of transportation that will make proper use of the rivers of the United States seems to be evolving. The latest feature to be proposed comes from the northwest, and suggests automobile truck lines as feeders for steamboat service on the Columbia and Willamette rivers. Carry this sort of planning a little farther, and the railroads will begin to join up with the river routes merely as a matter of self-defense.

MUCH interest has been aroused over the situation which has arisen in Great Britain in connection with the demand of the coal miners for an increase in wages. The government has offered the miners a percentage increase basis and a guaranteed minimum increase. That the miners are divided in their opinion as to this proposal is not surprising, as "payment by results" is the very antithesis of the policy of "ca' canny."

COMMUNITY singing is a phrase heard less often just now than during the closing months of the war. One may hope that its disappearance is not significant. Certainly there is now as much need for all sorts and conditions of people to sing, and almost less to sing about, than there was at armistice time. Communities may find it worth while to sing, nevertheless, for the same reason that the boy whistled—to keep up courage!

TÓ THE New Englander outlining possible automobile tours for the coming summer, the advancing cost of gasoline will, no doubt, add new emphasis to the always good advice, "See New England first."